The Journal of Historical Review

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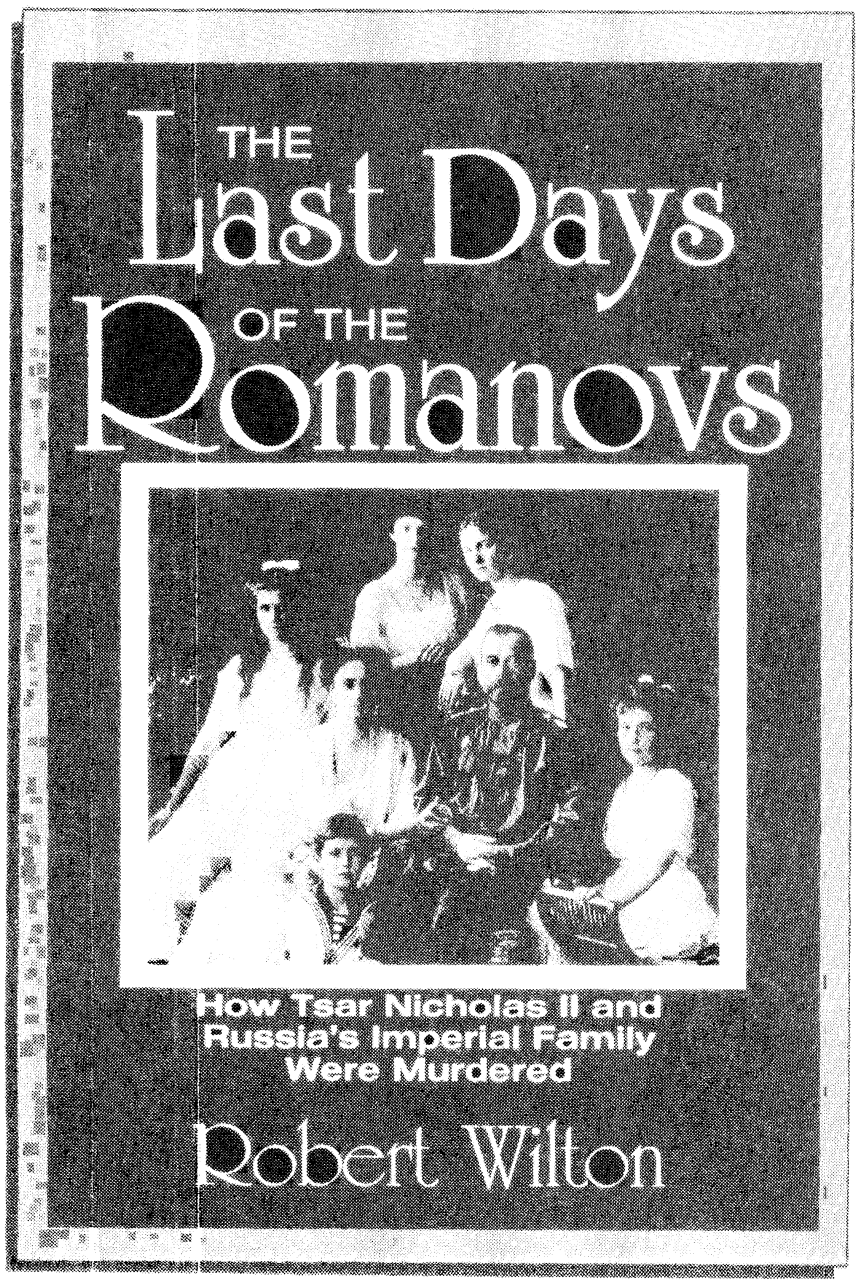

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Wilton's book, ***The Last Days of the Romanovs***, based on the evidence gathered by Russian investigative magistrate Nikolai Sokolov, was published in France, England, and America at the beginning of the 1920's—but it soon vanished from the bookstores and almost all library shelves, and was ignored in later "approved" histories. The most explosive secret of Wilton's book—*the role that racial revenge played in the slaughter of the Romanovs*—had to be concealed. And it continued to be concealed for decades—as the same motive claimed the lives of millions of Christian Russians, Ukrainians, Balts, and other helpless victims of the Red cabal.

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On the Cover: An advancing German tank is shown in this watercolor, which was confiscated at the end of the war along with other German wartime art and is now held by the US Army Center of Military History.

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Imposing a Guilt Complex

The Social and Political Impact of the Holocaust Campaign in Today's Europe

JÜRGEN GRAF

This is not another lecture detailing incongruities of the Gerstein report or technical impossibilities of mass gassings in German wartime concentration camps. Instead, I will deal here with the political and psychological function of the Holocaust campaign in European society today. Because I am a Swiss citizen, I focus here on the situation in my native country, but the story is essentially the same in our neighboring countries — Germany, Austria, and France — and, albeit to a much lesser extent, in other European states.

A few of years ago I was employed in the Swiss immigration service, where my job was to interview "asylum seekers." After I quit that job in January 1989, I wrote a book entitled *Das Narrenschiff* ("The Ship of Fools"). The title (which is also the name of a well-known 15th century allegorical satire) referred to a ship on the Rhine river where some of these asylum seekers were being lodged while awaiting questioning. Because my book was promoted by an influential conservative editor, it was reasonably successful. I soon became known among right-wing, anti-immigration groups, which often invited me to speak about the immigration problem or to take part in controversial public discussions.

During the past decade, roughly 150,000 illegal immigrants, most of them from non-European countries, the rest mainly from former Yugoslavia, have poured across the frontiers of Switzerland to apply for "political asylum." Although about 95 percent of the applications are rejected, the vast majority of these immigrants stay for good, with or without residence permits.

Of course, the motive of these immigrants is entirely understandable, and there can be no question of morally condemning them. In view of the often dire conditions prevailing in their countries of origins — more often than not ravaged by repressive governments, civil war, tribal strife and economic underdevelopment — I fully understand the drive of a Kosovo Albanian, Turk, Indian, or African who seeks a better life in the relatively wealthy societies of the West. But what are the consequences of this migration for a small European nation such as Switzerland?

In certain districts of our cities, 70 to 80 percent of the school-age children are now of foreign descent. I needn't dwell on the Babylonian conditions prevailing in the schools there. Quite often the teachers are simply unable to communicate with their pupils, as there are few Swiss with sufficient linguistic skills and enthusiasm to learn Albanian, Turkish or Tamil. Of course, every native Swiss who can afford it has long ago moved out of such districts. Those Swiss who remain are working class people whose children are obliged to bear the consequences of our government's insane immigration policy.

Crime Explosion

A concomitant phenomenon is the explosion of crime, especially of drug-related offenses. Hardly a day goes by, it seems, without the newspapers bemoaning the horrible situation in Zurich, Switzerland's largest city, where drug dealers, nearly all of them foreigners, openly sell their deadly merchandise to young Swiss drug addicts. In August

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Jürgen Graf, born in 1951, is a Swiss educator who makes his home near Basel. In March 1993, following the publication of his 112-page book, *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand* ("The Holocaust on the Test Stand"), he was summarily dismissed from his post as a secondary school teacher of Latin and French. (See the Sept.-Oct. 1993 *Journal*, pp. 36-37, and the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 4-5.)

A researcher with an impressive command of languages, Graf is also the author of *Der Holocaust Schwindel: Vom Werden und Vergehen des Jahrhundertbetrugs* ("The Holocaust Swindle: The Development and Passing of the Hoax of the Century"), *Auschwitz: Tätergeständnisse und Augenzeugen des Holocaust* ("Auschwitz: Perpetrator Confessions and Eye-Witnesses of the Holocaust") [available from the IHR for $25, plus shipping], and *Todesursache Zeitgeschichtsforschung* ("Cause of Death: Contemporary History Research"). For further information, write: Verlag Neue Visionen, Postfach, CH-5436 Würenlos, Switzerland. *Der Holocaust auf dem Prüfstand* has also been published in French, Flemish-Dutch and Arabic editions.

This paper is adapted from Graf's presentation at the Twelfth IHR Conference, September 3-5, 1994.

1994, a group of Lebanese drug gangsters threatened to blow up a couple of buildings if the police didn't stop molesting them. Not that they have much to fear from the police. Because there are no free prison cells available, the local government has explicitly instructed the police to refrain from arresting such people, and in the rare cases when an arrest does take place, the suspect is routinely released from jail after a couple of days.

Stupidity or Design?

When I wrote my book five years ago, the situation — as bad as it was — was not nearly as critical as it as today. I have given much thought to the inexplicable policy of our government. How on earth could lawmakers choose a policy that is so obviously harmful to the interests of their own people? After much reflection, I came to the conclusion that the government consists of essentially decent, but weak and incompetent individuals who have yielded to the pressure of pro-immigration left wing groups, the predominantly left-wing press and the churches. Government leaders would like to pursue a more reasonable policy, I thought, but they didn't dare lest they be called "racists" by the immigrant lobby. But then, were the governments of our neighboring countries any better? In Italy, a country traditionally plagued by a high unemployment rate and large pockets of poverty, especially in the south, between one and two million Africans have poured across the borders in recent years, while in France and Germany large sectors of major cities are rapidly being transformed into crime-ridden, Third World ghettos.

I finally concluded that the stupidity of the ruling elites could not adequately explain this disaster. So much stupidity simply doesn't exist. In other words, there must be a master plan of some sort, a deliberate policy to lay the groundwork for a multiracial society in which the native European population would slowly but inexorably be reduced to a minority.

Two Families

Permit me a short digression to tell about two families I personally know. Family A is Swiss. The father, a close friend of mine whom I'll call Albert, is a shopkeeper who sells records and books. With four children between 14 years and nine months of age, his wife, whom I'll call Heidi, cannot possibly work outside the home: she has to take care of the children. If Albert were an employee or a civil servant, he would be entitled to a children's allowance (*Kindergeld*) payment of approximately $400 a month — a sum not nearly adequate to cover the expenses of the four children. But because he is a shopkeeper, he is considered an "economically independent person," and as such doesn't receive a penny from the state. Although Albert earns enough to make ends meet, during the past three years he hasn't been able to get away to spend even a week of vacation time together with his family. He can't afford it.

Jürgen Graf addresses the Twelfth IHR Conference, September 1994.

If Albert and Heidi had decided not to have any children, she'd be able to get a job and they'd now be well-to-do "Dinks": double income, no kids. In effect, the Swiss state penalizes them for bringing into the world and raising four healthy and intelligent children, thus contributing to the survival and well-being of the Swiss nation. If Albert and Heidi had decided to abort the third and the fourth children, they could have done so easily, claiming "social distress," and the state health insurance would have paid for the abortions.

Family B is Turkish. I'll call the father Ibrahim. He is a decent, law-abiding man who came to Switzerland as a legal immigrant employed by the Turkish government to teach the Turkish language to Turkish children in a Swiss school. Ibrahim has two daughters who both work as shop assistants. His wife, whom I'll call Hatice, once worked as a dishwasher in a restaurant but quit her job because of real or alleged back pains. Hatice now receives a monthly unemployment payment of 2,000 Swiss francs, or about $1,750, which is about three times what a qualified worker earns in Turkey. Ibrahim and Hatice already own two houses on the Mediterranean coast. They rent out these houses, which

provide an additional source of income, and they are setting aside the 2,000 francs Hatice receives monthly from the Swiss government to buy a third house. The two daughters are already engaged to Turkish lads who will soon move to Switzerland. Because the daughters are legal residents, their future husbands will automatically obtain Swiss residence permits.

A Multicultural Policy

Considering all the evidence, there can be little doubt about the nature of the policy adopted by the governments of Switzerland and other western European countries: it is to create a multicultural racial melting-pot society by fostering Third World immigration while at the same time encouraging, by every possible means, a lower birth rate of the native European population. These means include absurdly low state child subsidy payments to Swiss parents and promoting the abortion of healthy unborn children. (At the same time, lawmakers and journalists routinely depict the mercy killing of incurably sick people in Nazi Germany as an abject crime against humanity.)

Such a policy can only be regarded as suicidal. It has long reminded me in an uncanny way of a passage in a Romanian novel, *Delirul* ("The Delirium"), in which the author, Marin Preda, describes the extinction of a rare red bird living in the Danube Delta. Let me quote this passage:

> Romanian ornithologists working in the Danube delta have discovered a red-feathered species of bird which displayed an inexplicable behavior. Every year, the fox robbed the bird of its eggs and then put stones into the nest. The bird bred these stones the whole summer long without noticing that they were stones. In order to rescue the endangered species, the ornithologists shot the fox. To the utter amazement of the scientists who watched through their telescopes, the bird then began to run amok. It smashed the eggs with its bill and danced as if it had become crazy. What madness had befallen that bird? What gloomy instinct drove it to self-destruction? Why did it want to die? Nobody could answer these questions. Nature had sentenced the red bird to death, and nobody could commute the sentence.

Reactions to Holocaust Book

In the spring of 1993 I sent copies of my first book on the Holocaust issue to a number of people who had read and appreciated my book on the immigration question. The reactions were sometimes quite interesting. One friend wrote me that he didn't understand why I had ruined a potential political career because of those tedious old stories. Another one wrote: "Why do you write about the horrors of World War Two instead of thinking of the present?" Now, if the Holocaust is a tedious old story, we might wonder why the media talk about it every day and why the propaganda grows ever more intense 50 years after the war. Again and again I've been struck that people simply don't understand the close link between the Holocaust — regardless of whether they believe the story or not — and the suicidal policies pursued by the governments of most western European states.

Puppet Governments

Until April 1991 I accepted the Holocaust story as essentially true. While I thought that the figure of six million Jewish victims was probably exaggerated, it never occurred to me to question the existence of Nazi gas chambers. I was dimly aware that a tiny group of researchers denied the official version, but I made no effort to learn their arguments. After being "converted" to Holocaust revisionism by my friend Arthur Vogt, I first thought that the main reason that the Holocaust story was being kept alive were the German reparations to Israel and individuals Jews around the world. But I abandoned this theory after a couple of months because it did not adequately explain such a gigantic fraud perpetrated on a world-wide scale. The deeper I delved into the origins of the myth, and the more I studied its daily use for political propaganda, the more I became convinced of two things: the governments of the western European states are little more than puppets dancing on the strings of shadowy, hidden forces, and that the gas chamber lie is closely tied to the suicidal immigration policies of the European states.

Atoning for the Past

As already mentioned, following the publication of my book on immigration, I participated in numerous controversial discussions on this issue. In every one of these debates, my opponents invariably brandished the specter of World War Two, Nazism and the Holocaust.

Their argument essentially is this:

> While millions of Jews were being gassed in Nazi Germany, the Swiss government idly stood by, closing our borders to the victims of Hitler's racist fury. Therefore we have become guilty, and we must never commit the same sin again by sending political refugees from bloody dictatorships back to their certain deaths. Far from adopting a more restrictive asylum policy, we should atone for the crimes of the past by welcoming today's victims of terror and persecution.

At that time, when I still accepted the orthodox Holocaust story, I responded by saying that the situation today is different from that during the Second World War, and that an Tamil suffering from political persecution in Sri Lanka could more easily seek asylum among the 50 million Tamils in southern India instead of flying to Switzerland.

Imposed Guilt Complex

After discovering the truth about the Holocaust story, I gradually began to understand that one of its main functions is to infuse white people with a guilt complex. Although Germans and Austrians were the main culprits (so the thinking goes), the other western peoples were also guilty because they didn't lift a finger to save the Jews from Auschwitz and Treblinka. Because we were accessories to a crime without parallel in human history, we are no longer entitled to any form of national consciousness, let alone national pride. The only guarantee against a revival of Nazism and a new Holocaust is the obliteration of all racial and national distinctions, and the creation of a peaceful and tolerant multicultural society in which there would be no more racism because there would be no distinct races.

This vision is not new. In 1925, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan European Union — a kind of spiritual ancestor of the European Community — wrote in his book, *Praktischer Idealismus* ("Practical Idealism"):

> The man of the future will be of mixed race. Today's races and classes will gradually disappear owing to the vanishing of space, time and prejudice. The Eurasian-Negroid race of the

Immigration and 'Lessons of the Holocaust'

Although Americans overwhelmingly favor sharp curbs on immigration, particularly illegal immigration from the Third World, their views are not reflected in public policy. Every year some two to three million illegal immigrants enter the United States — most of them from Latin America and Asia. In addition, about a million aliens are legally admitted yearly. Politicians and police authorities have been unable or unwilling to stem the flood.

Much of the credit or blame for this must go to a powerful coalition of business and other special interests, supported by some of this country's most influential writers and such leading periodicals as the daily *Wall Street Journal*. Declaring that "America's strength is its diversity," they insist that the United States must welcome foreigners virtually without limit, with no regard for racial, cultural or religious origin.

As part of this campaign to transform the United States into what neo-conservative writer Ben Wattenberg happily proclaims will be the world's first "universal nation," the "lessons of the Holocaust" are often invoked. To affirm this society's democratic ideals, the public is told, we must firmly reject any and all forms of ethnic-racial particularism or "nativism." To keep foreigners out, especially those from the Third World, is evil because such discrimination echoes the ideas of Hitler and the policies of his archetypically racist regime. Open border advocates exploit propaganda-generated feelings of guilt over alleged collective sins of the past, including lethal "indifference" toward Europe's Jews during the dark years of the Holocaust,

In this regard, Americans are reminded of the tragic story of the *St. Louis*. In May 1939 this German passenger liner anchored off the coast of Cuba, packed with 1,128 Jews seeking refuge from Third Reich Germany. With the world press closely following the story, the US government refused to bend its immigration rules to permit any of the refugees to enter this country. (After intense negotiations Cuba finally agreed to accept 22 of the passengers.) Amid loud criticism of America's leaders, the *St. Louis* steamed back to Europe. Allegedly most of passengers later perished as "victims of the Holocaust."

One of America's most influential pro-immigration voices has been that of *New York Times* columnist (and former managing editor) A.M. Rosenthal. In a widely reprinted column pleading for open borders (*New York Times*, June 11, 1993), he admonished readers to "remember the days in June 1939 when the United States turned it [the ship] away. The *St. Louis* had to sail back to Europe, where most its passengers finally encountered the solution — the Final Solution."

Hitler and the Holocaust were similarly invoked by lawyer Bruce Fein in a lengthy column headlined "Lost Lessons of the St. Louis," published in the *Washington Times* (Sept. 27, 1994). "The *St. Louis* debacle," he wrote, "was one of the United States' most ignominious hours — truly one of our days that will live in infamy." To deny admission to those how now seek refuge in the United States, Fein concluded, would be to repeat "the dishonor of the *St. Louis*." As part of the seemingly endless "never forget" campaign, a tedious 1976 motion picture, "Voyage of the Damned," was produced to permanently memorialize the *St. Louis* affair.

— *M. W.*

future, similar in its appearance to the Ancient Egyptians, will replace the diversity of peoples with a diversity of individuals.

Utopian Vision

Of course, this vision is pure rubbish. While massive immigration of foreign races naturally leads to a certain number of interracial marriages, the bulk of the native population sticks to their own national and cultural roots, and many immigrant groups, especially those embracing the Muslim faith, simply refuse to assimilate. Thus, the result of alien immigration is not the obliteration of national, cultural and religious differences, but the mushrooming of ghettos and an increase in racial tension that sooner or later leads to violent racial strife. Regardless of whether a global racial melting-pot and the abolition of all national distinctions is desirable or not, this goal is simply impossible to realize.

So who are the shadowy personalities and organizations that induce national governments to adopt policies reflecting the ideals of Coudenhove-Kalergi and his present day successors? The question is a formidably difficult one, much more difficult than the Holocaust story.

In the light of revisionist research, the Holocaust legend is now easy to debunk. Because the purported mass gassings were technically impossible, they did not take place. While it is quite easy to refute the official Holocaust story, it is not so easy to show just what did really happen to Europe's Jews during the war years, and just how many of them perished. Still, demographic studies such as the one by Walter Sanning (*The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*), conclusively prove that the figure of six million Jewish victims is utterly preposterous.

'Criminal Traces'

Whereas in the case of the Holocaust story we can work with solid technical and chemical evidence, there is no such hard evidence to corroborate the theory of a coordinated worldwide effort to destroy the white race and Western culture, and ultimately all races and cultures, by massive immigration and miscegenation. If such an international effort exists, those who pull the strings are not likely to publish the transcripts of their secret meetings. For the time being, anyway, we are therefore obliged to content ourselves with what our old friend Jean-Claude Pressac calls "criminal traces."

Having closely observed the state of affairs in Europe for some years now, and having read the works of eminent researchers such as Johannes Rothkranz, author of *Die kommende Diktatur der Humanität* ("The Coming Dictatorship of Humanity") [Pro Fide Catholica, 1991], I believe that the western governments are, to varying extents, controlled by people who consciously pursue the goal of destroying all sovereign nations and establishing a world government.

'The Great Plan'

In March 1993, when the upper house of our parliament, the *Ständerat* (roughly comparable to the US Senate), debated the so-called "anti-racism" law, there was not a single dissenting voice. (A friend who attended the debate reported on it to me.) One senator from the French-speaking part of the country spoke of "*le grand plan*" — "the great plan" — that made the adoption of the law necessary. No one asked him to explain this "great plan." Everybody knew.

Our lawmakers seem already to be "initiated" into some sort of quasi-secret conspiracy. If so, this would help to explain a lot of otherwise inexplicable phenomena. With the exception of three relatively small right-wing parties, which together represent only one-tenth of the voters, and apart from a few isolated deputies from the mainstream parties, the entire parliament and government essentially agree on two main points: Switzerland must disappear as a nation, the sooner the better, and the Swiss people, as a distinct nationality, must disappear as well.

A clear majority of our people opposes Swiss membership in the European Community, partly for economic reasons but mainly because it would for all practical purposes mean the end of Switzerland as a sovereign nation. In spite of this clear sentiment, all four major political parties — Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals and the moderately conservative Swiss People's Party — are outspoken supporters of Swiss membership in that supranational body, in which an anonymous, all-pervasive central bureaucracy centered in Brussels steadily takes ever more of the rights and functions of formerly sovereign states.

'Anti-Racism' Law

All four government parties also endorsed the "anti-racism" law (mentioned earlier), which is designed to muzzle all opposition to mass immigration and to silence Holocaust revisionism. Approved by the lower house of the Swiss parliament in December 1992 and by the upper house in March 1993, this law bans undefined crimes such as "racial discrimination," "slandering members of a racial or ethnic group" and "advocating, denying or minimizing a genocide or another crime against humanity." The last section is, of course, directed against the revisionists, and empowers authorities to hunt down and punish individuals suspected of the revisionist heresy.

Illegal immigrants caught by US border patrol police await a return trip to Mexico.

Apart from a few small-circulation right-wing newspapers, the entire press, along with the radio and television, emphatically endorse this policy and seldom, if ever, allow any free debate about these questions — issues upon which the fate of the Swiss nation depends. Virtually all patriotic journalists have been removed from responsible positions in recent years, so that the Swiss media today presents a picture of depressing uniformity.

Deceptive Swiss Democracy

Under these circumstances, elections today are little more than a kind of Punch-and-Judy show in which children breathlessly watch valiant Punch as he fights the evil crocodile, not realizing that both figures are manipulated by the same person behind the screen. Whether one votes for a Socialist, a Christian Democrat or a Liberal lawmaker is of little consequence because all three will support essentially the same policy in parliament.

A genuine left-wing opposition to the System has ceased to exist. While the left-wing ecologists and the few Communists still represented in parliament pay lip service to "anti-capitalism" and occasionally denounce the "new world order" or the "mighty bureaucracy in Brussels, they share the anti-national ideology of the ruling classes. Indeed, they think that the influx of foreigners is not massive enough — in other words, that the Swiss nation should disappear even more rapidly than it actually is. The right-wing opposition, even though it is largely ineffective and lacks charismatic leaders, is daily branded as "reactionary," "anti-progressive" and "nationalistic" by the entire media, and its representatives are treated as moral outcasts in parliament.

That's Swiss democracy today. You are free to chose from among an impressive array of newspapers, all of which propagate the same internationalist worldview, while in the evening, you can turn on your television to view such sinister farces as a "Christian-Jewish dialogue" in which some Jewish speakers demand sterner measures against thought-criminals they call "anti-Semites," "racists," "fascists" or "neo-Nazis," while the "Christian" participants piously nod in agreement to every point before apologizing for the pernicious role of the Christian churches in persecuting Jews.

A National Referendum

A recent national referendum campaign shows just how Switzerland's so-called "direct democracy" works in practice. According to our constitution, any organization, group or individual has the right to initiate a referendum, by which the people can vote to revoke an already-promulgated federal or cantonal law. (A canton is roughly comparable to an American state or a German *Bundesland*.) People have three months following enactment of a law in which to obtain a specified number of signatures from Swiss citizens asking that the law be revoked. On the national level, the number of required signatures is 50,000.

After the "anti-racism" law was adopted by both chambers of parliament, a referendum campaign was launched by an *ad hoc* group, "Action for Free Speech" ("*Aktion für freie Meinungsäusserung*"). None of the five leaders of this grass roots group was prominent or nationally known. Although the three right-wing parties represented in the lower house of parliament had opposed the "anti-racism" law, they initially decided not to support the referendum effort because of the hostile media campaign that started immediately after the launching of this ini-

tiative. Along with the leaders of the referendum committee, all those who were even suspected of supporting this drive were indiscriminately denounced in the media as "racists" and "anti-Semites." Almost daily the populace was warned that no decent person would even think of supporting such creatures.

Owing to a lack of funds and poor organization, the referendum seemed doomed to failure from the outset. One month before the October 6, 1993, deadline for obtaining signatures, a second referendum committee was formed, this one politically more moderate and consisting mainly of dissident members of two mainstream parties. These two committees together finally succeeded in obtaining, on time, 58,000 signatures, which was amply sufficient.

Orwellian Propaganda

During the weeks leading up to the referendum balloting on September 25, 1994, Switzerland experienced the nearest thing to an Orwellian hate week it had ever known, except that this "week" stretched out over several months. This intense propaganda drive, carried out by the entire print and electronic media, was so unspeakably primitive that it disgusted every thoughtful and sensitive person. As the media portrayed it, a small group of staunch anti-racists who supported this law was fighting a gallant but almost desperate struggle against a kind of Orwellian brotherhood, a vast network of pitiless racists and neo-Nazis.

Because there are very few authentic racists and Nazis in Switzerland, they had to be invented. As a result, Catholic and Protestant fundamentalists, anti-abortion groups, anti-vivisectionists who oppose Jewish Kosher slaughter of animals, moderate right-wing conservatives critical of the official immigration policy, the 15 or so publicly-known Holocaust revisionists — all were recklessly branded as racists and dangerous pro-Nazi elements.

When three young members of mainstream parties — a Christian Democrat, a Liberal and a Conservative — formed a committee to oppose the "anti-racism" law on the grounds that it threatened free speech, the mass circulation newspaper *Sonntagsblick* published their photographs and addresses in its July 3rd edition under the headline: "These are the young lackeys of the old racists. Why don't their parties silence them?"

Rosmarie Dormann, chairwoman of the committee for the "anti-racism" law, publicly declared on August 28th, 1994, that rejecting the law would "jeopardize our democracy." In other words, those who support a law permitting dissidents to be jailed for three years are defenders of democracy, whereas those who oppose the law are endangering it. Of course, hardly a journalist dared to disagree.

Holocaust Rubbish

Predictably, all this was accompanied with an intense, weeks-long media flood of Holocaust garbage. In the August 7 edition of the *Sonntagszeitung*, a Jewish woman named Erika Rothschild recalled the atrocities of Auschwitz: because the Germans only had enough Zyklon B in June 1944 to kill children, the adult Jews were dragged from the gas chambers still alive before being tossed into crematory ovens in batches of six. Jewish prisoners were forced to wash with soap made from the ashes of their murdered fellow prisoners.

During this period, numerous papers joined in praising a new book by an 87-year-old Jewish woman named Jenny Spritzer who decided to break her silence about Auschwitz 49 years *after her* liberation from the camp. Her job as a prisoner, she said, was to register the names of all Jews gassed. You might suppose that the Nazis would certainly get rid of such an embarrassing witness, but no, they inexplicably forgot to dispose of Ms. Spritzer, thus enabling her to recount the horrors of Auschwitz half a century later.

In addition to this incessant flood of Holocaust rubbish stories, the media reported all kind of freely invented racist atrocities: Jewish pupils being bullied by anti-Semitic classmates, Boy Scouts being beaten up by neo-Nazi thugs, wall graffiti reading "Italian swine to the gas chambers," and so forth. Naturally, the opponents of the "anti-racism" law were utterly powerless to counter this propaganda steamroller. Many newspapers even refused their paid ads, and only occasionally were they granted access to the media. (On the eve of the voting, though, there was a nationally televised debate.)

An Ominous New Law

In the referendum, which took place on September 25, 1994, the "anti-racism" law was approved by 54.7 percent of those who voted (more than half of those eligible to vote did not). Exactly half of Switzerland's cantons rejected it.

In spite of their victory, I believe that the Jewish organizations and other groups committed a major blunder by so loudly demanding such an outrageously anti-Swiss and anti-democratic law. If the law, which became effective in January 1995, is rigorously enforced, there will be an endless series of political trials, a thing unheard of in Switzerland since the Second World War when a few Communists and National Socialists were put on trial for treason. Hard-core revisionists, including myself, have been testing the law by mailing revisionist material to prominent personalities. In view of the

fact that the text of the law is utterly vague — it mentions neither the "Holocaust," "gas chambers" nor "Nazi crimes" — it is still not clear precisely how the courts will apply it in practice.

Revisionism in Switzerland

Let me add some words about the actual situation of Holocaust revisionism in Switzerland. On May 9, 1994, four revisionists — Arthur Vogt, Andres Studer, Bernhard Schaub (a schoolteacher who like me lost his job because of revisionist heresy) and I — mailed about 3,500 copies of the abridged version of the Rudolf Report, along with a five-page cover letter, to university scholars, politicians and the media.

The media reaction was interesting. With two exceptions (the *Weltwoche* and the Marxist *Wochenzeitung*), which promptly denounced the action as yet another sinister fascist plot, the entire press kept silent for more than a month. Then, on June 16, the Bern daily *Bund* published no fewer than three lengthy anti-revisionist articles in the same issue. This set off a flood of similar articles in other newspapers, usually almost identical in their wording, which clearly suggests a coordinated effort. Even papers that are at loggerheads with each other on a range of issues joined in condemning the revisionists with the same idiotic phrases and barefaced lies: They "deny Auschwitz," they "deny the existence of the Nazi concentration camps" or they "deny the fate of Anne Frank."

Repression in Germany

Even worse is the situation that prevails in neighboring Germany, where the hysteria seems to have reached a climax. As you may know, Günter Deckert, chairman of the right-wing National Democratic Party, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment because he translated a speech by American execution expert Fred Leuchter at a November 1991 meeting in Germany. (See "Two Year Sentence for 'Holocaust Denial'," May-June 1995 *Journal*, pp. 40-42). Although a court-authorized interpreter who analyzed a video recording of the presentation confirmed that Deckert had accurately translated Leuchter's words, without adding any commentary of his own, the court ruled that Deckert had slandered the Jews and defamed the memory of the (Jewish) dead. An aggravating circumstance was that the accused had laughed several times while translating what Leuchter said, thus committing the Orwellian offense of "face crime."

German press coverage of the affair was little more than a frenzied smear campaign, giving the impression that neo-Nazis were on the brink of taking over the republic. So grotesque is this propaganda campaign that it should suggest to everybody but two-legged sheep that the official version of the "Holocaust" is rotten to the core — if the six million and gas chamber stories had any basis in fact, "exterminationists" would be content to publicly refute the revisionists, and it wouldn't be necessary to legally punish them. Unfortunately, though, it is extremely difficult for the average citizen to learn the truth because the media censorship is total.

An editorial cartoon in a Mexican newspaper comments on California's 1994 "Proposition 187" voters' initiative to curtail illegal immigration. Americans who seek to curb immigration (even illegal), or defend the cultural, racial or religious character of the United States, are routinely smeared as "fascists" or "Nazis."

Let us embark on an intellectual experiment. Let us suppose that the Holocaust legend was already debunked in the early 1960s thanks to the writings of revisionist pioneer Paul Rassinier. Such a repudiation would have been roughly comparable to the debunking of Allied atrocity stories spread during First World War about German soldiers cutting the hands off Belgian children or making grease from the bodies of dead Allied soldiers. Granted, there would have been a difference in degree — no German officers were hanged for mutilating Belgian children, for example — but essentially the two cases would have been similar.

Profound Political Implications

But now, four decades of propaganda and several hundred Holocaust books and films later, there is no possible way out of the quagmire for the holocausters. If the Holocaust story is ever publicly discredited, the consequences will be disastrous beyond repair, not only for international Zionism but for the political and intellectual elite of the West as a whole. Germany would probably become ungovernable, but also in the United States and various European countries politicians, journalists and historians would be utterly discredited. Nobody would

believe them any more. Thus, the future of the ruling classes in several western nations, especially Germany, France and the United States, is linked to the future of the myth. Under these circumstances, the intellectual and political leaders of the West are the natural allies of Zionism, and it would be unfair to blame anti-revisionist repression and the media blackout on the Jews alone.

Our adversaries understand this, of course. Thus, the prominent German daily *Die Welt* declared (March 16, 1994) that "whoever denies Auschwitz not only attacks the human dignity of the Jews, but he shakes the basic foundations of this society's conception of itself." In the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (August 15, 1994), probably Germany's most influential daily, journalist Patrick Bahners wrote: "If Deckert's [revisionist] view of the Holocaust were correct, the [German] Federal Republic would be based on a lie: every presidential speech, every minute of silence and every history book would be mendacious. By denying the murder of the Jews, he disputes the legitimacy of the Federal Republic."

While we know that the Holocaust legend is doomed, we don't know what particular circumstances will trigger its collapse or how many more years we will have to wait for truth to prevail. Austrian revisionist engineer Walter Lüftl, who called me a few days before my 1994 departure to the United States, is quite optimistic and predicted the end of the myth within two years. Although I am unable to share his optimism, I am convinced that we will witness the end of the hoax before the end of the century. However, there will be victims. In France and Germany, the ruling clique is now running amuck, and the revisionists had better brace for some unpleasant surprises. Dr. Robert Faurisson once said that the future was bright for revisionism, but gloomy for the revisionists. Faurisson is right about 95 percent of the time, and I fear he might be right about this as well.

Historically Unique

To historians of coming generations, the "Holocaust" will indeed appear unique, but in a very different sense than the Holocaust lobby claims. The historians of the 21st century will be at loss to explain how educated people in the second half of the 20th century, during an era of unprecedented technical progress, could believe a story so utterly silly from the technical point of view. How on earth could people who were able to send satellites to the planet Jupiter believe that the Nazis used diesel engines (of all weapons!) to kill 1.75 million Jews at Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka? How could they believe that the Auschwitz crematories could burn human corpses six times faster than the fully computerized crematories of the 1990s? While those future historians will undoubtedly point out that the Holocaust hoax was successfully defended for so long with the help of media censorship and police-state style repression, they may conclude that there was another, even more crucial, psychological factor.

As far back as I can remember, even when I still believed it, the Holocaust story always reminded me of a ghoulish fairy tale. As a lad of 16, I was deeply impressed by a novel by the renowned Swiss writer Friedrich Durrenmatt, *Der Verdacht* ("The Suspicion"). It is about a Swiss physician, Dr. Emmenberger, who carried out sadistic pseudo-scientific experiments on Jewish prisoners in the Stutthof concentration camp. (In Durrenmatt's novel, which was first published in 1948, Stutthof rather than Auschwitz is depicted as the main German extermination center.) This beastly doctor was hounded by Bärlach, a detective fatally ill with cancer. The other main figures were a Jewish giant who had survived countless medical experiments (and a mass shooting as well) and a dwarf employed by Emmenberger to kill his enemies. With such characters you have all the ingredients for a nightmarish fairy tale, which is essentially what the orthodox Holocaust story is. Of course, it is also more than that.

Dangerous Religious Myth

For the Jews, the story has become an indispensable part of their religious heritage, very much like the plight Israel's children had to endure in Egypt or the destruction of the second temple. For non-Jews as well, the Holocaust has gradually been transformed into a religious myth. Nearly everyone has an instinctive need to believe in something and to worship something. While systematically subverting true religion, the perpetrators of the hoax have cleverly exploited this basic human need, equating Auschwitz with Golgatha, the Nazis with the devil and the Jewish people with the Messiah. Even the slightest criticism of Jews such as Elie Wiesel or Simon Wiesenthal has become a taboo: If you criticize a Jew, you're an anti-Semite. Hitler was also an anti-Semite who, as everybody knows, gassed the Jews. So anybody criticizing Jews paves the way to new gas chambers!

As primitive as it is, this kind of argument is remarkably effective. That's what makes the revisionist struggle so exceptionally difficult: not only must we fight an uphill struggle against media censorship, repression and propaganda, but we must also overcome a kind of religious faith. As history shows, refuting religion with rational arguments is not exactly an easy task. But this struggle must be fought, and because the fate of future generations

depends on its outcome, we had better win it. The Holocaust lie has poisoned Europeans and other white people of European descent with a guilt complex that threatens to destroy our self-respect and our will to survive.

For all those engaged in this struggle against an enemy with so much clout and virtually unlimited financial resources, the next few years will hardly be devoid of interest. For revisionists, at least, life is not tedious.

Internet 'Web Site' Offers Instant Worldwide Access to Revisionism

Through his personal Internet Web site, *Journal* associate editor Greg Raven makes available an impressive selection of material from the Institute for Historical Review, including IHR *Journal* articles and reviews and IHR leaflets. Also included is a listing of every item that has ever appeared in this *Journal*, allowing callers to quickly search for titles and authors. New Web site items are being added as time permits.

This revisionist material is instantly available to millions around the world, free of censorship by governments or powerful special interest groups. It can be reached 24 hours a day from any of the 146 countries by Internet through the World Wide Web (WWW), a multi-media Internet "on-ramp."

In recent months about 80 persons have been "visiting" this Web site daily, and more and more "net surfers" have been expressing their appreciation for this service.

The Web site address for IHR material is
http://www.kaiwan.com/~ihrgreg

E-mail messages should be sent to the IHR in care of **ihrgreg@kaiwan.com**

For more about the IHR and the cyberspace revolution, see "Revisionist Global Computer Outreach" in the July-August 1995 *Journal*.

Questions Ancient and Modern

"As long as the same passions and interests subsist among mankind, the questions of war and peace, of justice and policy, which were debated in the councils of antiquity, will frequently present themselves as the subject of modern deliberations."

— Edward Gibbon

The Most Ambitious Book-length Debunking to Date of the Works of Jean-Claude Pressac

AUSCHWITZ
The End of a Legend
by Carlo Mattogno

Mattogno is a learned man in the mold of his ancestors of the Renaissance. He is meticulous and prolific; in the future he will be in the first rank of Revisionists. —Prof. Robert Faurisson

Jean-Claude Pressac's *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers* was published in 1989 to resounding worldwide media hosannas. It was followed in 1993 by his second opus, *The Crematoria of Auschwitz: The Machinery of Mass Killing.*

Pressac's principal volume, more than 500 pages with hundreds of illustrations, promised conclusive evidence of the existence and use of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Headlines proclaimed that the revisionists were finally vanquished, that Pressac had proven what the immense resources of the Holocaust industry had failed to prove in more than 40 years.

But in the mad rush to herald the news, the pundits hadn't bothered to *read* the book, presuming that the French pharmacist had accomplished what his publisher—the Klarsfeld Foundation—claimed he had. He hadn't.

So Pressac's second volume was published, promising, in his own words, "*the definitive rebuttal of revisionist theories.*" This dog wouldn't hunt, either.

As you read ***Auschwitz: The End of a Legend*** you'll find out why. Here, Italian documents specialist Carlo Mattogno demolishes the boldest attempt to date—Pressac's back to back volumes—to answer the revisionist critique of the Auschwitz extermination story.

Mattogno shows how Pressac misinterpreted his own data in such a way as to assist not his fellow exterminationists, but the very revisionists he had set out defeat.

Mattogno demonstrates that Pressac's confused arguments confirm his ignorance of the structure and functioning of crematory ovens and gas chambers, and of the nature and use of the disinfectant Zyklon B; that Pressac's use of available statistics was arbitrary and largely fanciful, resulting in a *down-sizing* of the number of alleged victims; and that where information did not exist, Pressac simply invented it, often with mutually contradictory arguments in different parts of his thesis.

Mattogno's relentless deconstruction of Pressac's assertions and interpretations not only reveals the Holocaust Lobby hero's incompetence, it's a case study of the pathetic sloppiness the media can be counted on to overlook in the crusade against Holocaust Revisionism.

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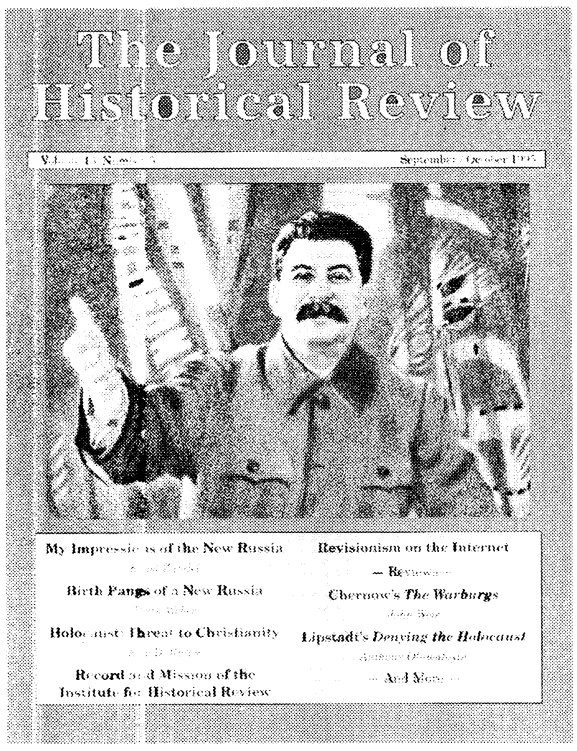
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French Court Fines Faurisson, Roques for 'Holocaust Denial' Book

Witness Pressac Breaks Down Under Questioning in Dramatic Trial

Concluding a dramatic trial that included stunning testimony by a leading Holocaust researcher, a Paris court in June ordered two French revisionists to pay fines of $3,000 each for writing and distributing a book that disputes claims of Second World War mass killings in German gas chambers. (A brief report on this case appeared in the Sept.-Oct. 1995 *Journal*, p. 14.)

The offending publication, *Réponse à Jean-Claude Pressac sur le problème des chambres à gaz* ("Response to Jean-Claude Pressac on the problem of the gas chambers") was written by Robert Faurisson, a professor at the University of Lyon and Europe's foremost Holocaust revisionist. (It can be ordered from B.P. 122, 92704 Colombes, France.) Responsible for distributing the 90-page work was Henri Roques, himself author of a revisionist study of the Kurt Gerstein "Confessions."

On charges brought by the public prosecutor in Paris and by two associations of French wartime deportees, Faurisson and Roques were accused of violating France's anti-revisionist "Fabius-Gayssot" law, which makes it a crime to "contest crimes against humanity" as defined by the 1946 Judgment of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal. Specifically, the defendants were accused of "contesting" the Nuremberg accusation that the Germans had pursued a wartime policy to exterminate Europe's Jews, particularly in Auschwitz in gas chambers.

The case came to trial on May 9 before the 17th section of the Paris *tribunal correctionnel*. The state prosecutor asked for a non-suspended sentence of three months imprisonment. The Jewish lawyers representing the two deportees' organizations asked for a non-suspended jail sentence and financial damages, and, in addition, that defense attorney Eric Delcroix be punished for sharing and espousing Faurisson's repugnant and criminal views in his written plea.

Anticipating the penalty demanded by the prosecution, Faurisson stated at the trial's outset:

> I am ready to go to prison. It would be an honor for me, and a shame for those who imprison me. If I were to strike my colors and give up, my contemporaries would forgive me because of the prevailing atmosphere of intellectual terror in which we live. However, future generations would only note that I had weakened — and I don't want that.

A Surprising Verdict

When the judges met on June 13 to announce their verdict, as expected they declared Faurisson and Roques guilty. However, instead of the punishment asked by the prosecution, they ordered the defendants to pay a fine of 30,200 francs (about $6,000). The two associations received token fine payments of one franc each. No publication of the verdict was ordered. (As usual in such cases, Faurisson and Roques must also pay 4,000 francs to the Jewish lawyers representing the organizations.)

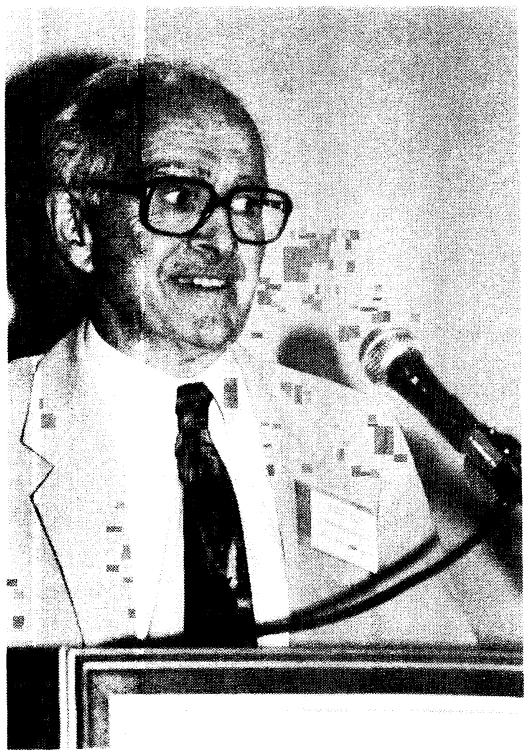
Faurisson was gratified by this surprisingly mild punishment. Our adversaries seem to be "fed up and disgusted," he commented. "They realize that they have nothing to say against our arguments, and the judges also seem to realize it."

Sometimes the prosecution attorneys asked the judge for permission to leave the courtroom when it was time for Faurisson's attorney to present his arguments. The professor's adversaries were furious because of what he had to say in court. (Rather than simply letting his attorney represent him, Faurisson dutifully appeared in person at each session.) His adversaries could not stand listening to him present his arguments in court.

Considering its relative leniency, Faurisson and Roques decided not to appeal the verdict. Apparently frustrated, the prosecuting attorneys likewise decided not to appeal the ruling.

Pressac's Arguments

The relative leniency of the punishment was unquestionably due in large part to the remarkable courtroom testimony of a an anti-revisionist "star." At Faurisson's initiative, his attorney subpoenaed French Holocaust researcher Jean-Claude Pressac to testify. For several years, leading newspapers and magazines around the world have heaped



Robert Faurisson addresses the 12th IHR Conference, September 1994.

praise on this pharmacist of La Ville-du-Bois (Essonne) for his supposedly devastating refutation of the revisionist critique of the Holocaust gassing story. For example, *Newsweek* magazine (Dec. 20, 1993) commended him for presenting a "dramatic rebuttal" of revisionist arguments.

Pressac is the author of the 1989 book, *Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, and a 1993 work, *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*. (For more about Pressac, see the detailed essay by French scholar Serge Thion in the July-August 1994 *Journal*, pp. 28-39. See also the two-page item by Prof. Faurisson in the Jan.-Feb. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 23-24.)

Before he came to the witness stand, Faurisson had already told the court that while Pressac had indeed proven the existence of crematories at Auschwitz (never a matter of dispute), he had completely failed to prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. Faurisson pointed out that none of the 60 photographs or documents presented by Pressac in *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz* provide any idea of just how these "chemical slaughterhouses" are supposed to have worked. He added that Pressac had not provided a photograph of the alleged gas chamber in the Auschwitz main camp — which millions of tourists have visited — nor of the ruins of an alleged gas chamber at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The only reasonable explanation for such omissions in a work of this kind, Faurisson said, is that to provide such photographs would likely enable an alert reader to spot the deception.

Nowhere in his book, the professor went on to point out, does Pressac describe the alleged gassing procedure. He provides no proof either of the crime, or of the weapon used to commit the crime, or any expert report. In treating the subject, he relies exclusively on written or oral *testimonies*, even though, in his introduction to the work, he promises to provide the reader with "a historical reconstruction free at last of oral or written testimonies, which are always fallible."

Disastrous, Revealing Testimony

From the outset, says Faurisson, the witness Pressac was out of his depth. His May 9 testimony proved to be a "major disaster." In the first question put to Pressac, Faurisson's attorney asked:

> On page two of your book [*Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*], you promise your reader "a historical reconstruction free at last of oral or written testimonies, which are always fallible and become even more so with time." Well, on page 34, when you mention the "first gassing perpetrated in the camp of Auschwitz," you refer, in so many words, only to "testimonies." How do you explain this contradiction?

Pressac attempted to elude the question, as he did all the questions that followed, by digressing. Because of his inability to respond to Delcroix's questions, the presiding judge himself tried to elicit some explanation. But this also proved to be a waste of time. Pressac seemed extraordinarily confused.

Nervous, agitated, and losing his self-control, the witness threw up his arms, exclaimed that too much was being asked of him, that he had only one life, and that he was alone in his fight. Incapable of remaining at his place on the witness stand, the presiding judge several times asked Pressac to take his place at the microphone. The judges seemed utterly dismayed by Pressac's unresponsive answers. When called upon to show a single physical representation in his book of a German execution gas chamber, for example, he cited a German technical diagram of March 10, 1942, entitled "Arrangement of the ventilation and exhaust conduits."

The presiding judge demanded *proofs*. Delcroix demanded *proofs*. Faurisson, back on the witness stand, demanded *proofs* (including any that Pressac himself regards as such). Not a single proof was produced.

Pressac was questioned by the presiding judge about the successive postwar "confessions" of Rudolf Höss, the wartime Auschwitz camp commandant, first to his British guards and then to his Polish guards. "Was Höss tortured?," asked the judge. Unquestionably, Pressac replied, Höss had been tortured, adding that instead of *retracting* the absurdities the British "had put in his head," he had "unfortunately" so absorbed those absurdities that he repeated them to his Polish guards.

Of SS chief Heinrich Himmler, Pressac had writ-

ten (p. 44) that he had been present at a gassing of Jews from the Netherlands in "Bunker 2" in Birkenau. But Pressac's footnote source refers the reader to 30 photos that show Himmler at a satellite industrial center several kilometers away. Faurisson's attorney asked the witness for what proof he might have that Himmler was ever at a "selection" or a "gassing." Pressac's only response was a digression about Himmler's inspection of the Monowitz construction site. The witness was also asked for *proof* for his statement (p. 93) that "at the end of November, on Himmler's verbal order, homicidal gassings were brought to a halt." Once again, no clear answer was forthcoming.

When questioned about the drastic downward revisions in the estimated number of Auschwitz deaths, Pressac merely launched into new digressions, and provided no clear answer. (Until 1990 the "official" figure was four million. Recently it was "officially" reduced to 1.5 million. In 1993 Pressac asserted that the true figure was 775,000, and in 1994 he reduced it again to between 630,000 and 710,000.)

A Witness of Imagination

Pressac's embarrassment only increased when he was questioned about a man he had once described, in a sworn statement, as a witness "of absolute trustworthiness," the artist David Olère. Attorney Delcroix asked Pressac about drawings by Olère that appear in his 1989 book, notably one (p. 258) that depicts people dying in a Birkenau gas chamber with an open can of Zyklon B on the floor releasing poisonous vapors into the room. Pressac was asked how he reconciles this drawing with his thesis that an SS man poured the contents of Zyklon B cans through the roof into four perforated metal columns. At a loss, Pressac exclaimed: "I have finally come to the conviction that Olère did not really see any gassings."

It must be said that in his 1989 work, Pressac did write (pp. 258-259, 359, 493, 556) that Olère's drawings could be "entirely imaginary," "allegorical" or "symbolic," that the artist sought "to make a bigger impression" in some drawings, that Olère made use of "artistic license," and even that he suffered from "Krematorium delirium" (sic).

Instead of Proofs, 'Traces'

In his enormous 1989 book, Pressac, while supporting the thesis of homicidal gassings, severely criticized the historians who had hitherto supported that thesis: in his opinion, he said (p. 264), those historians had written "a history based for the most part on testimonies, assembled according to the mood of the moment, truncated to fit an arbitrary truth and sprinkled with a few German documents of uneven value and without any connection with one another."

Jean-Claude Pressac

Pressac asserted (p. 264) that his own 1989 study "already demonstrates the complete bankruptcy of the traditional [Holocaust] history (and, hence also, of the methods and criticisms of the revisionists)." In that case, attorney Delcroix responded, the representatives of traditional Holocaust history, in replying to Faurisson, had as late as 1988 made use of arguments that Pressac himself acknowledges had been of no value.

Faurisson pointed out that in the late 1970s he had issued a challenge to his adversaries to provide "one proof, one single proof" of the existence and operation of a single Nazi homicidal gas chamber. In his 1989 book, Pressac had promised to answer the professor's challenge. Indeed, one chapter was even naively entitled: "One proof... One single proof: thirty-nine criminal traces." Instead of providing one proof, though, he could only come up with "criminal traces" (p. 429).

With remarkable good will and forbearance, the court on May 9 tried to elicit some explanation from Pressac of what, in the absence of proofs, he called "criminal traces" of gas chamber killings. As Faurisson had shown in his *Réponse*, these "criminal traces" referred simply to the delousing chambers and the detection devices that were indispensable for the disinfestation procedures using Zyklon B.

An Impudent Lie

Gripped with a feeling of despair, Pressac at one point shouted that Fred Leuchter, the American execution hardware specialist, had concluded in his 1988 *Leuchter Report* that there *were* homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz. Delcroix called the court's attention to the fact that Leuchter had actually come to a diametrically opposite conclusion in his *Report* (and the next day provided the court with a copy of it).

French courts are notorious for their lack of seriousness, order and guarantees of basic rights. Typically, the trial of a revisionist lasts two to five hours. There is no jury, but rather a panel of three judges. There is no transcript of the proceedings, which means that there is no proof of what was actually said. This means, for example, that there is no tran-

script of the May 9 trial to prove precisely what Pressac said to the court.

A Bankrupt Performance

The questions put by the court were clear and brief. The answers formulated by Pressac were tangled and replete with digressions. The three judges, who had been very hostile to revisionism in previous trials, appeared to be flabbergasted by his performance. The prosecuting attorneys seemed likewise dismayed and discouraged by the behavior of this prominent anti-revisionist. "Extremely nervous and agitated, he resembled Jerry Lewis," says Faurisson.

Pressac's collapse on the witness stand was a major disaster not only for the witness himself, but also for Serge and Beate Klarsfeld — who have been his promoters and financial benefactors — and their friends. For this bankrupt but enlightening performance by a leading Holocaust expert, we can be grateful to attorney Delcroix, who (on Faurisson's demand) induced his appearance by subpoena and threats of prosecution if he failed to appear.

Robert Faurisson

For his part, Professor Faurisson faced up to his responsibilities, testifying with clear arguments and responding forthrightly and confidently to questions. He demonstrated that his only crime was to have been right 15 years before Eric Conan who, in the January 19, 1995, issue of the French weekly *L'Express*, had written (p. 68) concerning the Auschwitz "gas chamber" — that is, the veritably emblematic chamber visited since 1946 by millions: "Everything in it is false ... At the end of the 70s, Robert Faurisson capitalized on those falsifications all the better because the officials of the museum were at that time loath to acknowledge them." (See "Major French Magazine Acknowledges Auschwitz Gas Chamber Fraud," Jan.-Feb. 1995 *Journal*, pp. 23-24.)

Eric Delcroix

In the course of his well-constructed and erudite pleading, from which only a few arguments can be briefly mentioned here, attorney Eric Delcroix emphasized that the state prosecutor had failed to provide the text of the Nuremberg judgment that the defendant is supposed to have "contested." The public is familiar only with an unofficial version of the text, Delcroix said, which moreover is difficult and costly to procure. Because this Nuremberg judgment has become, as it were, an integral part of France's "Fabius-Gayssot" law, it should have been published in the *Journal officiel* so that it can be invoked impartially.

Delcroix told the court that the anti-revisionist article of the French law (article 24A, added by the law of July 13, 1990, to the law on freedom of the press [sic] of July 29, 1881) is not applicable in that it fails to comply with the European Convention on Human Rights. To be sure, he continued, that Convention makes provision for numerous restrictions on freedom of expression, but it does not provide for any restriction on the right to doubt or the freedom of research. It does not authorize anyone to decree: "Such and such an historical subject has been dealt with in a definitive manner on such and such a date by such and such individuals for eternity, and can no longer be subject to revision." Could we imagine, he asked, such a *ukase* a century ago preventing forever a revision of the Dreyfus case?

Moreover, Delcroix continued, did not Jacques Toubon (who later became the Minister of Justice) on June 21, 1991, in the National Assembly call for the abrogation of France's anti-revisionist law? Did he not compare it to the laws of Stalin? Did he not declare: "I am against making revisionism a crime because I am for the law and for history, and because making revisionism a crime sets back the law and diminishes history"?

Delcroix quoted William Goldnabel — a trial attorney, president of the Association of Jewish Jurists for Human Rights, and vice-president of the *Renouveau juif* organization — who declared to the militant Jewish "Betar" periodical *Cactus* (May 1991): "I am very leery about the possibility of the courts writing history ... That this law bears the name of a Communist deputy [Gayssot] is a magnificent gift made to our adversaries, for the Communists are a party that specializes in historical untruth."

In a verdict handed down against Faurisson on April 18, 1991, Delcroix pointed out, this same Paris court had gone well beyond the professor himself in "contesting" the Nuremberg judgment. The court declared:

> Criticism may justly be developed concerning the organization, the structure, and the functioning of the International Military Tribunal of Nuremberg, and as much from the juridical as from the historical and philosophical point of view.

Delcroix went on to emphasize an extraordinary paradox: the Nazi gas chamber, the frightful weapon of a frightful crime, was never made the subject of an expert's forensic report by Germany's accusers. The only exception was in the case of Struthof-Natzweiler (Alsace), in which the twofold report of Professor René Fabre, dean of the pharmacy faculty of Paris, ended, on December 1, 1945, in a doubly negative outcome, both with regard to the alleged gas chamber and the corpses of alleged

gassing victims that were preserved in Strasbourg.

Delcroix also quoted Arno Mayer, a Princeton University professor of Jewish origin. In his 1989 book, *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken: The "Final Solution" in History* (p. 362), Mayer wrote: "Sources for the study of the gas chambers are at once rare and unreliable." Delcroix also expressed the hope that the court would order an expert's report on "the weapon used in the crime."

Citing documents and quotations, Delcroix proved that the official historical school, though continuing to hurl abuse at Professor Faurisson, steadily moves ever closer to his position: the continuous updating of facts and figures, and the shifts of historical interpretation, are, without exception, heading in the revisionist direction. In closing, Delcroix stated that if he congratulated himself for having stood up in Moscow for Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn in the past, he considers himself fortunate today in Paris to defend Professor Faurisson, "whose disinterestedness and personal courage honor France."

Attorney Delcroix is now himself under investigation for his own book, published in August 1994, about France's anti-revisionist law, *La Police de la pensée contre le révisionnisme* ("The Thought Police Against Revisionism").

New Problems

In June French authorities blocked the joint bank account of Faurisson and his wife, demanding that he immediately pay 42,208 francs (about $8,400) in "fines" that were imposed on him in December 1992 and in September 1993. The first was punishment for an article Faurisson had written for the September 1990 issue of the magazine *Le Choc du mois*, and the second was for an article in the French paper *Rivarol*. In addition, French authorities threatened to seize Faurisson's furniture to pay for the enormous financial "damages" imposed for one simple interview in *Le Choc du mois*.

In 1990 three lawsuits were brought against *Le Choc du mois* and Faurisson for one and the same article. It is, Faurisson wryly comments, rather like putting someone on trial for having stolen not one bicycle, but, first, the handlebars of a bicycle, then the front wheel, and, finally, the rear wheel. The first lawsuit ended in December 1992 with an appeals court ruling that the magazine and Faurisson must each pay a fine of 187,000 francs ($37,400). The second and third lawsuits in this matter were together scheduled come to trial on February 1, 1996.

"I am not really upset," Faurisson comments. "I will manage to at least get out of the bank account blockage and the 'fines' punishment."

Defiance

Defying the court and powerful special interests, Faurisson boldly told the judges on May 9 that he will continue to seek the historical truth and publish the results of his research, regardless of the cost to himself. In spite of the guilty verdict and the fine, the May 9 trial and the June 13 punishment constitute another advance — even a half-victory — for the cause of free historical inquiry and freedom of expression. This case once again shows that a single man, acting with skill and tenacity, can make a real difference.

Another 'Death Camp' Propaganda Fable

In a book originally published in 1946, American writer Bergen Evans neatly disposes of a wartime fable about a German "death camp" in France, and at the same time discredits the durable myth that quicklime dissolves bodies.

Writes Evans:

> In fiction and journalism, however, in so far as one can make that distinction, quicklime is still the great remover of evidence. When vigorous digging in a reporter's imagination produces nothing to fill a column, there is always the possibility that quicklime ate up all the corpses. Thus when the resourceful Mr. W. A. S. Douglas, of the Paris bureau of the *Chicago Sun*, was confronted with an empty internment camp, Fort de Romainville, deserted by the retreating Germans, he was quick to perceive that it was actually a "death factory" for "the martyred heroines of France." [*Chicago Sun*, Sept. 2, 1944, p. 2.] No heroines or fragments of heroines were found, but that only added to the horror of it all: they had obviously been "buried in quicklime."

Writing here in *The Natural History of Nonsense* (a work first published in 1946, and issued as a Vintage reprint edition in 1959), Evans goes on cite Le Moyne Snyder in *Homicide Investigation* (p. 266) for evidence that quicklime does not dissolve bodies but "forms a combination with fatty tissue which is resistant to insect life and to the usual putrefactive changes."

"To be persuasive, we must be believable. To be believable, we must be credible. To be credible, we must be truthful."

— Edward R. Murrow

Further Drastic Changes in the 'Official' View of Auschwitz and Other Wartime Camps

Pressac Makes New Concessions to the Revisionists

ROBERT FAURISSON

In the special March-April 1995 issue of the French magazine *Historia*, pages 114-125, Jean-Claude Pressac, a drugstore pharmacist in the Paris area, offers us an "Inquiry into the death camps." Until the third column of page 119, he is content to recall the thesis he developed in his widely acclaimed 1993 work *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*. I commented on that work, which is devoid of scholarly value, in my 1994 work, *Réponse à Jean-Claude Pressac sur le problème des chambres à gaz*.

I shall not reexamine here the many concessions Pressac makes there to the conclusions of revisionist researchers. In brief, Pressac's view is that the Germans did not plan or propose huge chemical slaughterhouses at all, just standard, ordinary crematories. Then, Pressac contends, at some undetermined date, without any orders or instructions and following no-one-knows-what procedure, they supposedly worked over these crematory structures in such a way as to transform the cold storage rooms for corpses into homicidal gas chambers.

Revision of Auschwitz

Pressac provides no physical representation whatsoever of the supposed result of this tinkering. He shows us no photograph, no model, no drawing that would let us see what these extraordinary chemical slaughterhouses might have looked like or how, technically, they might have operated. (It is worth noting that the only illustrations Pressac offers are two drawings, grotesque ones, by David Olère: one representing the "disrobing room" of the gas chamber, and the other the crematory furnace room. He offers *no* drawing of a gas chamber. [p. 120])

Neither does Pressac explain to us how, if the crematories had presumably been transformed into "death factories," devoted exclusively to "processing" gassing victims, the Germans were able, simultaneously, to store and then cremate the bodies of all the people, both prisoners and guards, who were dying of illness or epidemics. And right here we have the real eccentricity of Pressac's thesis: if valid, there would have been no functioning "normal" crematories at Auschwitz-Birkenau.

From the bottom of page 119 to the conclusion of his *Historia* article, Pressac extends his analysis, always in the same vein, to the camps of Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor, Majdanek and Dachau. Then he regales the reader with views so iconoclastic they must give the shivers to anyone who still accepts the "official" thesis on Nazi extermination of the Jews. He piles up grave accusations against "the most serious historiography" — that is, against the orthodox Holocaust extermination story.

Revision of Belzec, Treblinka, Sobibor

With regard to Belzec, Treblinka and Sobibor, Pressac rejects the version, hitherto accorded the status of untouchable truth, that the camps were conceived and operated as "extermination camps" (an expression coined by the Allies), and equipped with homicidal gas chambers. Noting the absence of any documents proving homicidal gassings, Pressac maintains that the testimonies concerning gas chambers contain "incomprehensible" elements, "peculiarities" (for Treblinka even more than for Belzec), and "contradictions." Pressac's hypothesis — for, in his view, we are now reduced to a hypothesis — is this: these three camps were equipped with delousing gas chambers as could be expected in transit camps. Then the Germans supposedly worked over or adapted these delousing chambers to transform them into homicidal gas chambers!

In passing Pressac remarks that these slaughterhouses functioned with "carbon monoxide" produced by a "gasoline engine." No doubt he realizes that the revisionists have been right in showing that the hitherto accepted version of gassing with a "diesel engine" is an absurdity. Pressac concludes the section (p. 122) on this note:

> If the existence of delousing stations is acknowledged, as well as their conversion into homicidal installations, and that the passage of the Jews through the death camps after having been selected as fit for work is amply established, *the present history of these [three] camps*

will have to be profoundly changed. [emphasis added]

Revision of Majdanek

Pressac's section on Majdanek is devastating. Indeed, we read (p. 123):

> Thus at Majdanek, two rooms only of the delousing block were used for killing people with carbon monoxide — Jews for the most part — during a few months in the summer of 1943. Zyklon-B was reserved for the delousing of the clothes of the prisoners, and its homicidal usage is to be excluded here.

This argument, which is not backed up with any proof, has altogether the appearance of a minimal concession to the homicidal gassing theory, a concession that allows Pressac to denounce absurdities, confusion, grave errors and falsehood in the official history of Majdanek gassings (including estimates of the numbers of victims). In Pressac's view, only a rather small but undetermined number of prisoners were gassed in the Majdanek camp, and only during a brief and unspecified period in the summer of 1943. Even so, this thesis is a drastic revision of the official thesis regarding Majdanek, according to which the Germans gassed hundreds of thousands prisoners over the course of several years.

Lies of the Soviets and the US Holocaust Museum

Pressac indicts the Soviets, who liberated the Majdanek camp on July 24, 1944, and found it intact. "The history of the camp," he says, "was cast in an 'anti-fascist' mold'." For example, the Soviets presented a German blueprint of Majdanek delousing chambers as a blueprint of homicidal gas chambers. (Not mentioned by Pressac, French-Jewish historian Léon Poliakov took it upon himself to repeat this Soviet accusation in *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden* [Berlin: 1955, and, Munich: 1978], p. 137.)

Going far beyond this, Pressac denounces the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. In particular, he takes issue with Michael Berenbaum, who is "Project Director" of the US federal government agency, author of the official US Holocaust Museum guidebook, *The World Must Know* (Boston: 1993), and director of the United States Holocaust Research Institute. Referring to the "confusion" perpetrated by the Soviets in 1944 between delousing gas chambers and homicidal gas chambers, Pressac writes (p. 122):

> That confusion, comprehensible at the moment of the liberation but which for political reasons the Soviet regime allowed to linger on right up the present day, leads to grave errors concerning the Majdanek gas chambers, errors which are now widespread in the United States, as for example in the catalogue *The World Must Know*, of the Holocaust Museum in Washington. Ironically, the American historians, for want of historical verification, have accepted loaded Communist information in 1990, whereas the American army, in 1945, having committed the same initial error at Dachau by presenting five Zyklon-B delousing cells as homicidal ones, had abandoned that unfounded accusation following an expert's report.

Lies of the Auschwitz and Majdanek Museums

Finally Pressac denounces the authorities of the Polish state museums of Auschwitz and Majdanek, holding each responsible for a "historical freeze brought about by the axiom that the gas chambers were directly planned with a homicidal aim." In his own quaint way, Pressac is trying to say that the museum authorities, without any proof, have made it a matter of dogmatic principle that the Germans intended to construct homicidal gas chambers as such, whereas in reality (says Pressac), it makes more sense to argue that the Germans did not originally intend to gas the Jews, but then, once they decided to do so, worked over cold morgue rooms or delousing chambers, transforming them into homicidal gas chambers.

American Lies about Dachau

Concerning the Dachau camp, Pressac denounces the "hasty conclusions" of the American authorities. They began by portraying delousing gas chambers there as execution gas chambers. Next they designated as a "homicidal gas chamber" a room that, according to construction plans they had found, was actually a "morgue." Then American judicial authorities quite simply made these plans disappear from the files. Pressac points out that the American officials could have used the convenient "coding" theory, according to which the Germans concealed embarrassing activities by giving them code names. This theory, which he denounces, did not appear until later. Pressac says in so many words (p. 124):

> Having seized the files of the [Dachau] camp SS construction offices intact, the Americans recovered the crematory file. Unfortunately, in the building plans, the "*Brausebad*" [shower], with its false showerheads, was designated as the morgue. Much troubled by this annoying detail, and not being able to fall back on the "coding" theory that had yet to make its appearance, the American judicial authorities purged the file so that all traces of the initial purpose of the room would disappear.

Pressac provides here what he believes is "a probably definitive answer" to the Dachau "gas chamber" issue. To accept this view, he says, would mean rejecting the "memorial presentation of the camp's history." It would be fitting, he continues, for the Americans to consider "turning over to the Dachau museum the SS construction office records that were seized in 1945, and which to date have been made use of by no one." History, he says (p. 125), is "in progress."

As already noted, Pressac believes that American judicial authorities "purged the file." There would be nothing surprising about this. At that same time the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal was setting an example for such actions with the authority, generously (self-) granted, to strike from the record of the proceedings anything the Allied authorities found objectionable. (See, for example, Robert H. Countess, "Le Sergent John Woods, bourreau de Nuremberg," *Revue d'Histoire Révisionniste*, No. 3, Nov. 1990, p. 64).

Half Pregnant

Contrary to what is sometimes said, Pressac was never a revisionist. From the outset he thought that the historical truth regarding the gas chambers and the number of gassing victims was half on the side of the exterminationists and half on the side of the revisionists. He invented a new thesis according to which the Germans did not design and build homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, but instead transformed morgue rooms and some other already existing structures into the infamous slaughterhouses.

In a way he was telling us that the woman is half-pregnant. This is already strange enough, but as time passed, Pressac made her less and less pregnant. She went from being 50 percent pregnant, to 40 percent, to 30 percent, and then 20 percent. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Pressac's "exterminationist" woman is today no more than ten percent pregnant. This is why the exterminationists now tend to reject Pressac. His name is mentioned less and less in French Holocaust literature, and sometimes it is even totally suppressed where it should be mentioned.

For example, Pierre Daix, a former German concentration camp inmate and a well-known journalist expressed high praise for Pressac's book, *Les Crématoires d'Auschwitz*, in a lengthy 1993 article, "Auschwitz: the proof of the gas chambers" ("Auschwitz: la preuve des chambres à gaz"), published in *Le Quotidien de Paris* (Sept. 29, 1993, p. 13). He said that Pressac's book had, as never before, presented important new data — data not contained in two books about the gas chambers published in 1981 and 1984. Since the end of the Second World War, Daix added, Pressac's 1993 work was "the book that had taught me the most and overwhelmed me the most"! But two years later, in a portion of an article in which he dealt with the gas chambers issue ("L'Holocauste occulté par Staline," *Le Figaro*, Nov. 23, 1995, p. 8), Daix recommended to his readers the two books of 1981 and 1984, and made no mention of Pressac's 1993 book. Asked twice why, he refused to answer the question.

A Video that Revises History —And Could Change the Course of It

Out of all the footage I brought back, nothing is more significant, or of more vital importance, than the interview I conducted in Poland with Dr. Franciszek Piper of the Auschwitz State Museum. He felt comfortable enough to talk with me for an hour in his office at Auschwitz. The result should keep people talking for quite some time. —**David Cole**

Equipped with a Super VHS camera, a microphone, a list of questions, and a sense of humor, Revisionist David Cole traveled to Auschwitz in September 1992 and produced a video of that trip that is, to put it mildly, *devastating*. Cole not only documents on tape the falsehoods told Auschwitz visitors every day by unknowing tour guides, he shows that the very people who run the museum aren't at all sure about their main attraction—the "gas chamber"!

Here is dramatic confirmation of what Revisionists have been saying about the Holocaust for more than 20 years, graphically presented on video so you can see and hear for yourself the tour guides and the museum's director, and examine the layout of the camp with its buildings and their surroundings. For those who cannot afford the trip to Europe to see all this for themselves, this video brings Auschwitz, as well as *The Leuchter Report*, to life right in your living room.

Most devastating of all is Cole's interview with Dr. Piper, in which the director of the Auschwitz Museum casually admits to postwar alterations of the room that for decades has been shown to tourists as an unaltered, "original state" gas chamber.

Professionally produced in full color and crisp sound, the tape runs just under an hour. If you've been waiting for a concise, intelligent, and persuasive presentation on the Holocaust that you can comfortably show to friends and family, *that video is here*! For those with no access to a video player, the soundtrack is available on C-60 audio cassette.

DAVID COLE INTERVIEWS
Dr. FRANCISZEK PIPER
VHS (NTSC) $22.50 + $2 postage
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Nearly fifty years ago, the bombing and the shooting ended in the most total military victories, and the most annihilating defeats, of the modern age. Yet the war lives on, in the words—and the deeds—of the politicians, in the purposeful distortions of the professors, in the blaring propaganda of the media. The Establishment which rules ordinary Americans *needs* to keep World War II alive—in a version which fractures the facts and sustains old lies to manufacture phony justifications for sending America's armed forces abroad in one senseless, wasteful, and dangerous military adventure after another.

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- Incisive, unmistakably American perspectives on how the U.S. made a mockery of its own professed ideals during the misnamed "Good War," by allying with imperialists and despots to wage a brutal, pointless war culminating in the massacres of Dresden and Hiroshima and the Yalta and Potsdam betrayals;
- Inspired insight into how future wars have sprung and will continue to spring from the internationalist impetus that led us from World War II, through the "Cold War" (and the hot wars we fought in Korea and Vietnam against our WWII Communist "allies") to the "New World Order"—until Americans, armed with the truth, force their leaders to return to our traditional non-interventionist foreign policy.

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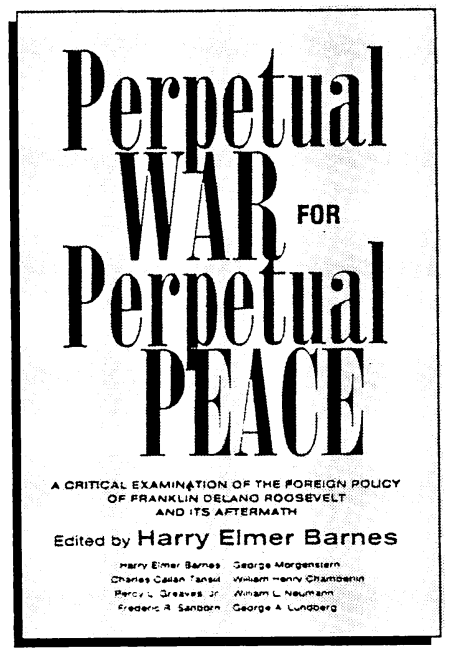
Classic... and Burningly Controversial

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace, first published in 1953, represents Revisionist academic scholarship at its full and (to date) tragically final flowering in America's greatest universities—just before America's internationalist Establishment imposed a bigoted and chillingly effective blackout on Revisionism in academia.

Its republication by the Institute in 1983 was an event, and not merely because IHR's version included Harry Elmer Barnes' uncannily prophetic essay on "1984" trends in American policy and public life (considered too controversial for conservatives and anti-Communists in the early 50's). It was hailed by the international Revisionist community, led by Dr. James J. Martin, the Dean of living Historical Revisionists, who wrote:

> It is the republication of books such as *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* which does so much to discommode and annoy the beneficiaries of the New World Order.

Discommode and annoy the enemies of historical truth and freedom of research it did—virtually the entire stock of ***Perpetual War*** was destroyed in the terrorist arson attack on the Institute's offices and warehouse on the Orwellian date of July 4, 1984.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Israel is no worse than many other countries. But it is worse than any other ally, except Britain — another country that likes its American friends to do the fighting. The analogies are interesting. At home, Churchill spoke of "the British Empire"; but for American consumption, he sang of "the great democracies" and "the English-speaking peoples." Nor has Mrs. Thatcher been shy about telling us where to send our boys. The Zionists have a long way to go before they will match British mischief; but Britain is an exhausted power, and Zionism poses the chief dangers to America at the moment.

There are other aspects of organized Jewry that deserve our critical attention too, its virtues as well as its proclivities. Up to a point, its tribalism is healthy and deserves emulation by a society whose weakening bonds of kinship are plunging us into crime and general decadence. But its liberalism, self-absorption, and deep hostility to Christianity are both excessive and self-destructive. The intellectual brilliance of the Jews is one of the wonders of the world; but it also has its dark side, a facile skepticism, an insensitivity to the dumb virtues of tradition (even, at times, Jewish tradition), a reckless radicalism.

The reason the current Jewish taboos should be broken is so that the whole truth can be told, and not just those things that are discreditable to the Jews. Actually, the Jews are nowhere near as bad as some of their defenders make them sound. They sometimes take advantage of our gullibility; which is not to say we gentiles were all innocent before they arrived. They do us harm; but not because they really *want* to harm us. As I say, cultures are more than just different flavors of ice cream. They are more like different cosmologies. The most important fact about any man, as G.K. Chesterton pointed out, is what kind of universe he thinks he's living in.

The Jewish Establishment

In the early 1930s, Walter Duranty of the *New York Times* was in Moscow, covering Joe Stalin the way Joe Stalin wanted to be covered. To maintain favor and access, he expressly denied that there was famine in Ukraine even while millions of Ukrainian Christians were being starved into submission. For his work Duranty won the Pulitzer Prize for journalism. To this day, the *Times* remains the most magisterial and respectable of American newspapers.

Now imagine that a major newspaper had had a correspondent in Berlin during roughly the same period who hobnobbed with Hitler, portrayed him in a flattering light, and denied that Jews were being mistreated — thereby not only concealing, but materially *assisting* the regime's persecution. Would that paper's respectability have been unimpaired several decades later?

There you have an epitome of what is lamely called "media bias." The Western supporters of Stalin haven't just been excused; they have received the halo of victimhood for the campaign, in what liberals call the "the McCarthy era," to get them *out of* the government, the education system, and respectable society itself.

Not only persecution of Jews but any critical mention of Jewish power in the media and politics is roundly condemned as "anti-Semitism." But there isn't even a term of opprobrium for participation in the mass murders of Christians. Liberals still don't censure the Communist attempt to extirpate Christianity from Soviet Russia and its empire, and for good reason — liberals themselves, particularly Jewish liberals, are still trying to uproot Christianity from America.

It's permissible to discuss the power of every other group, from the Black Muslims to the Christian Right, but the much greater power of the Jewish establishment is off-limits. That, in fact, is the chief *measure* of its power: its ability to impose its own taboos while tearing down the taboos of others — you might almost say its prerogative of offending. You can read articles in Jewish-controlled publications from the *Times* to *Commentary* blaming Christianity for the Holocaust or accusing Pope Pius XII of indifference to it, but don't look for articles in any major publication that wants to stay in business examining the Jewish role in Communism and liberalism, however temperately.

Power openly acquired, openly exercised, and openly discussed is one thing. You may think organized labor or the Social Security lobby abuses its power, but you don't jeopardize your career by saying so. But a kind of power that forbids its own public mention, like the Holy Name in the Old Testament, is another matter entirely.

There is an important anomaly here. The word "Jewish," in this context, doesn't include Orthodox or otherwise religious Jews. The Jews who still maintain the Hebraic tradition of millennia are marginal, if they are included at all, in the Jewish establishment that wields journalistic, political, and cultural power. Morally and culturally, the Orthodox might be classed as virtual Christians, much like the descendants of Christians who still uphold the basic morality, if not the faith, of their ancestors. Many of these Jews are friendly to Christians and eager to make common cause against the moral decadence they see promoted by their apostate cousins. Above all, the Orthodox understand, better than almost anyone else in America today, the virtues — the *necessity* — of tribalism, patriar-

chal authority, the moral bonds of kinship.

The Jewish establishment, it hardly needs saying, is predominantly secularist and systematically anti-Christian. In fact, it is unified far more by its hostility to Christianity than by its support of Israel, on which it is somewhat divided. The more left-wing Jews are faintly critical of Israel, though never questioning its "right to exist" — that is, its right to exist on terms forbidden to any Christian country; that is, its right to deny rights to non-Jews. A state that treated Jews as Israel treats gentiles would be condemned outright as Nazi-like. But Israel is called "democratic," even "pluralistic"!

Explicitly "Jewish" organizations like the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League enforce a dual standard. What is permitted to Israel is forbidden to America. This is not just thoughtless inconsistency. These organizations consciously support one set of principles here — equal rights for all, ethnic neutrality, separation of church and state — and their precise opposites in Israel, where Jewish ancestry and religion enjoy privilege. They "pass" as Jeffersonians when it serves their purpose, espousing rules that win the assent of most Americans. At the same time, they are bent on sacrificing the national interest of the United States to the interests of Israel, under the pretense that both countries' interests are identical. (There is, of course, no countervailing American lobby in Israel.)

The single most powerful Jewish lobbying group is the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), which, as its former director Thomas Dine openly boasted, controls Congress. At a time when even Medicare may face budget cuts, aid to Israel remains untouchable. If the Israelis were to begin "ethnic cleansing" against Arabs in Israel and the occupied lands, it is inconceivable that any American political figure would demand the kind of military strike now being urged against the Serbs in ex-Yugoslavia.

Jewish-owned publications like *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New Republic*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *U.S. News & World Report*, the *New York Post*, and New York's *Daily News* emit relentless pro-Israel propaganda; so do such pundits as William Safire, A.M. Rosenthal, Charles Krauthammer, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and George Will, to name a few. That Israel's journalistic partisans include so many gentiles — lapsed goyim, you might say — is one more sign of the Jewish establishment's power. So is the fact that this fact isn't mentioned in public (though it is hardly unnoticed in private).

So is the fear of being called "anti-Semitic." Nobody worries about being called "anti-Italian" or "anti-French" or "anti-Christian"; these aren't words that launch avalanches of vituperation and make people afraid to do business with you.

It's pointless to ask what "anti-Semitic" *means*. It means trouble. It's an attack signal. The practical function of the word is not to define or distinguish things, but to conflate them indiscriminately — to equate the soberest criticism of Israel or Jewish power with murderous hatred of Jews. And it works. Oh, how it works.

When Joe McCarthy accused people of being Communists, the charge was relatively precise. You knew what he meant. The accusation could be falsified. In fact the burden of proof was on the accuser: when McCarthy couldn't make his loose charges stick, he was ruined. (Of course McCarthy was hated less for his "loose" charges than for his accurate ones. His real offense was *stigmatizing the Left*.)

The opposite applies to charges of "anti-Semitism." The word has no precise definition. An "anti-Semite" may or may not hate Jews. But he is certainly hated *by* Jews. There is no penalty for making the charge loosely; the accused has no way of falsifying the charge, since it isn't defined.

A famous example. When Abe Rosenthal accused Pat Buchanan of "anti-Semitism," everyone on both sides understood the ground rules. There was a chance that Buchanan would be ruined, *even if* the charge was baseless. And there was *no* chance that Rosenthal would be ruined — even if the charge was baseless. Such are the rules. I violate them, in a way, even by spelling them out.

"Anti-Semitism" is therefore less a charge than a curse, an imprecation that must be uttered formulaically. Being a "bogus predicate," to use Gilbert Ryle's phrase, it has no real content, no functional equivalent in plain nouns and verbs. Its power comes from the knowledge of its potential targets, the gentiles, that powerful people are willing to back it up with material penalties.

In other words, journalists are as afraid of Jewish power as politicians are. This means that public discussion is cramped and warped by unspoken fear — a fear journalists won't acknowledge, because it embarrasses their pretense of being fearless critics of power. When there are incentives to accuse but no penalties for slander, the result is predictable.

What is true of "anti-Semitism" is also true to a lesser degree of other bogus predicates like "racism," "sexism," and "homophobia." Other minorities have seen and adopted the successful model of the Jewish establishment. And so our public tongue has become not only Jewish-oriented but more generally minority-oriented in its inhibitions.

The illusion that we enjoy free speech has been fostered by the breaking of Christian taboos, which has become not only safe but profitable. To violate minority taboos is "offensive" and "insensitive"; to violate Christian taboos — many of them shared by

religious Jews — is to be "daring" and "irreverent." ("Irreverence," of course, has become *good*.)

Jewry, like Gaul, may be divided into three parts, each defined by its borders vis-a-vis the gentile world. There are the Orthodox, who not only insist on borders but wear them. They often dress in attire that sets them apart; they are even willing to look outlandish to gentiles in order to affirm their identity and their distinctive way of life. At the other extreme are Jews who have no borders, who may (or may not) assimilate and intermarry, whose politics may range from left to right, but who in any case accept the same set of rules for everyone. I respect both types.

But the third type presents problems. These are the Jews who maintain their borders furtively and deal disingenuously with gentiles. Raymond Chandler once observed of them that they want to be Jews among themselves but resent being seen as Jews by gentiles. They want to pursue their own distinct interests while pretending that they have no such interests, using the charge of "anti-Semitism" as sword and shield. As Chandler put it, they are like a man who refuses to give his real name and address but insists on being invited to all the best parties. Unfortunately, it's this third type that wields most of the power and skews the rules for gentiles. The columnist Richard Cohen cites an old maxim: "Dress British, think Yiddish."

Americans ought to be free to discuss Jewish power and Jewish interests frankly, without being accused of denying the rights of Jews. That should go without saying. The truth is both otherwise and unmentionable.

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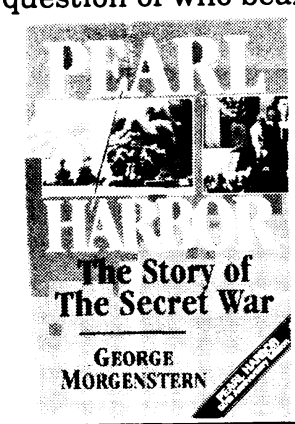
by George Morgenstern

Hailed by revisionist giants Barnes, Beard and Tansill when it appeared shortly after the Second World War, this classic remains unsurpassed as a one-volume treatment of America's Day of Infamy. Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor* is the indispensable introduction to the question of who bears the blame for the Pearl Harbor surprise, and, more important, for America's entry through the "back door" into the War. Attractive IHR softcover edition with introduction by James J. Martin. 425 pp., maps, biblio., index, $8.95 + $2.50 shipping.



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Free Speech Under Attack

DOUG COLLINS

Thought Police on Patrol

Canada is getting a bad name. We are seen as a country in which people with the wrong opinions are pilloried by the thought police.

Professor Phillipe Rushton of the University of Western Ontario is still being hounded for having concluded that the intelligence levels of the various races differ. Here's how the US highbrow *Chronicles* magazine saw that in its March [1995] issue: "A well respected psychologist ... Rushton has been vilified repeatedly in the Canadian press, hounded by left-wing mobs, denounced by government ministers, and threatened with the loss of his job under Canada's notorious race relations laws."

"Race relations laws" means our human rights menace and the hate laws. A new booklet by Ontario lawyer Barbara Kulaszka shows how vicious they are. *Hate Crimes Law in Canada* is a dispassionate review of 44 cases that range from the Zündel and Keegstra affairs to the charges against three youths who distributed "Yankee go home" pamphlets at a Shriners' convention in Toronto.

The double standard prevails. Books disliked by Jewish groups are banned routinely, *The Hoax of The Twentieth Century* being a prime example. Yet although Salman Rushdie's book, *The Satanic Verses*, is highly offensive to Muslims, it is freely distributed — as indeed it should be. *Toronto Sun* columnist Eric Margolis commented that if the hate laws were to be applied equally, Rushdie's book would have been banned, too.

Double standards? In 1989, Edgar Bronfman, the then-president of the World Jewish Congress, stated in Montreal with regard to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, falsely

accused of being a war criminal: "Let Austria decide whether it is a civilized country or the dirty anti-Semitic dogs they have so far been..." [Toronto

---

Doug Collins served with the British army during the Second World War, and then with the British control commission in postwar occupied Germany. An award-winning journalist, he has worked for several Canadian daily newspapers, and is the author of several books. His presentation at the Tenth IHR Conference was published in the Fall 1991 *Journal*. For more about Collins, see the Nov.-Dec. 1994 *Journal*, pp. 43-46. The two essays published here are reprinted with permission from his columns in the *North Shore News* (North Vancouver, British Columbia), April 2 and May 3, 1995.

Globe and Mail, May 8, 1989]. A complaint was laid against Bronfman for "inciting hatred against the Austrian people." Predictably, it was consigned to the trash basket.

Perhaps the biggest outrage was the arrest of British historian David Irving and his expulsion from the country [November 1992], an event that got a standing ovation from the Vancouver media. Was he advocating violence? No. He was expressing unpopular opinions and backing them up with considerable research.

Yet a call for murder by a visiting Israeli columnist produced no reaction at all from our moral guardians. Joseph Lapid said on CTV's "Canada AM" he hoped there would be a decent Jew somewhere who could kill Victor Ostrovsky, the (Jewish) author of a blockbuster of a book [*By Way of Deception*] on the murky doings of the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency. (Ostrovsky is a resident in Canada.) Unlike Irving, Lapid can come back to this country any time.

Most astounding of all was the John Tillman case, since the man had merely written a private letter to a rival politician. In 1990 Tillman complained to the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission about not getting employment. He said he had been discriminated against because he was a white male. The complaint was dismissed by Joel Matheson, later a Tory candidate in the 1993 election.

By the time the election was held Tillman had become a Reform party campaign manager, and on Matheson's defeat his letter to Matheson contained these words: "If I was a woman, or belonged to a visible minority group, then you would no doubt have bent over backwards for my cause. But since my gender and race put me at the bottom of the human rights totem pole you felt quite safe in throwing my case out... The Reform party defeated you in last night's election [by letting the Liberals in] ... Gone are the days of catering to radical women's groups, minority groups, etc. Gone are the days of protecting these and other parasites of society..."

Tillman was denounced by the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women and by the Atlantic Jewish Council. The local media fingered him as a racist. The Reform party expelled him. The head of the Human Rights Commission, one Bridgial Pachai, sent the letter to the police for

investigation as a "possible incitement to hatred under the Criminal Code." Such is the state of freedom in The True North Strong and Free.

Oh, I nearly forgot. In November Miss Kulaszka phoned to ask whether I had had any trouble with the hate industry. "Not yet," I replied. Two days later the B.C. Human Rights Council announced it would be proceeding against me on a complaint from the Canadian Jewish Congress.

Doug Collins addresses the 1990 IHR Conference.

Books for Burning

In a democracy, people are supposed to be able to read what they want to read and say what they want to say, provided they are not inciting violence. In fact, it is dangerous to deal with issues that powerful pressure groups do not want discussed. That's why we have the hate laws and human rights Gestapos, plus book-bannings that in essence are no different from the Nazi book-burnings of the 1930s. There was one thing to be said for the Nazis, though. They did their book burning in public. We do it secretly.

Thus, a well-researched book about a man whom Jewish organizations love to hate has been banned from our sacred shores on the grounds that it is "hate literature." *The Case for David Irving*, written by Nigel Jackson, an Australian teacher, should be read by everyone who is interested in freedom of speech and the cowardice of politicians. [Available from the IHR for $19, postpaid.] The research is meticulous and the "hate" in it is the story of what Irving's opponents have been able to do. I have a copy. But if you want one you will have to have it smuggled in. To such depths have we sunk, 50 years after winning a war for "freedom."

Irving is, of course, the most controversial living historian, and the gutsiest. My emotions tell me to pick holes in some of his stuff, especially where his views on Winston Churchill are concerned. But he is a great writer who has written some brilliant books, like the one on Hermann Göring. And there is nothing "pro-Nazi" about it. You get Göring, warts and all.

As Jackson puts it, Irving "is indefatigable in his pursuit of primary sources." True. When I met him a few years ago in Washington, DC, he was burrowing away in the archives for new material, as usual. He condemned himself to a sort of Siberia, however, when he challenged the six million story and the alleged mass gassing program of the Nazis. Not that he denies that atrocities took place. On the contrary. It also didn't help that he testified for the defense in the second Zündel trial. So the lobbies went after him.

But whenever his critics dare to challenge him face to face he makes mincemeat of them. David Frost and a crew of hostile academics once tried it on TV and were swallowed whole. Such people now know better and will not take him on. But in trying to silence him they confirm that he has a case.

Here is a short list of the actions taken against him:

- He was arrested while making a speech in Victoria [British Columbia, Oct. 28, 1992], put in handcuffs, and tossed out of Canada on an immigration pretext. Gangsters get to stay, though.
- The Australians denied him a visa. The Australian Federal Court found in his favor and awarded costs against the government. But he still hasn't got a visa.
- He was denied entry to South Africa, fined 30,000 marks in Germany for "defaming the memory of the dead," and prevented from speaking in Argentina.
- He was arrested in Austria and illegally deported. Later, an Austrian court found in his favor.

His expertise is formidable. In 1982, he was the first to denounce the so-called Hitler diaries as forgeries, even though Lord Dacre [Hugh Trevor-Roper], the Regius Professor of History at Cambridge and an expert on the Nazi period, had said they were genuine. He was also one of only two men who could transcribe Goebbels' diaries when they were found in Moscow.

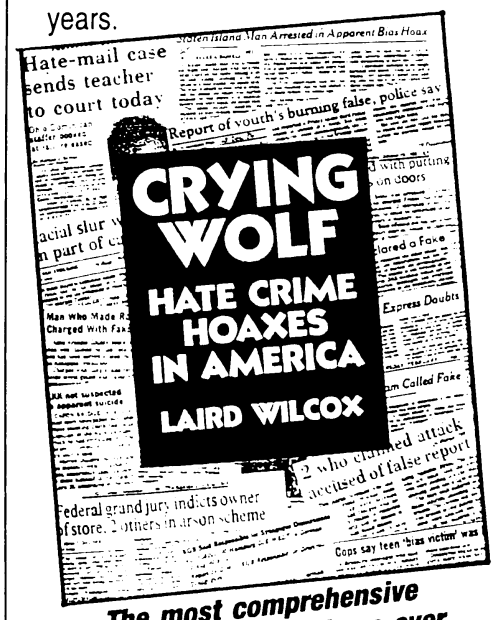
He has been libelled and turned into a hate figure by lickspittle media folk and by those who have something to lose if their version of history is challenged. Author Jackson compares Irving to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who also ran up against an Establishment. And he quotes the famous German playwright Rolf Hochhuth as saying: "We may not like what he writes. But historians a hundred years hence will find it impossible to ignore the works of David Irving."

Pity you are not allowed to read this book. But the Director of Prohibited Importations say it wouldn't be good for you. Did you know we have such an Orwellian department? We do.

Crying Wolf

HATE CRIME HOAXES IN AMERICA

Racial, sexual, and religious conflict have long been bread and butter to the media, but today's obsession with "hate crimes" adds a dangerous Orwellian dimension to the phenomenon. Crimes motivated by hatred do occur—they always have. But because of big payoffs to victims and victims' right groups in the form of free publicity for political agendas and even financial gain, "hate crime" fabrication has soared in recent years.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Report of youth's burning false, police say
CRYING WOLF
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LAIRD WILCOX
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Federal grand jury indicts owner of store. 2 others in arson scheme
Cops say teen 'bias victim' was

The most comprehensive documentation package ever assembled on phony "hate crimes"

Researcher Laird Wilcox, founder of the Wilcox Collection on Contemporary Political Movements at the University of Kansas, documents in **CRYING WOLF** more than 120 hate crime hoaxes, from the celebrated Tawana Brawley case, to less publicized but no less worrisome incidents. As Wilcox demonstrates, "hate crime" hoaxes encourage violent reprisals, copycat "crimes," and the clamor for ever more hate crime legislation and enforcement.

CRYING WOLF analyzes this new legislation along with the problem of bias in collecting statistics to justify it. More than that, **CRYING WOLF** profiles some of the organizations, such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, that promote the concept of "hate crimes" and pressure public officials to spend your tax dollars to do something about them.

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Phony 'Anti-Semitic' Incidents

East Berlin Officials Staged 'Neo-Nazism' in West Germany

Ever-vigilant American television, newspapers and magazines take care to play up outbursts of "hate," especially incidents against Jews. No where is the danger of anti-Semitism more alarming than in Germany, we are constantly told.

As part of the ceaseless Holocaust campaign, the media treats anti-Jewish incidents in Germany as especially ominous. Because of Hitler and the Third Reich experience, we are repeatedly reminded, Germans are never quite trustworthy, and — even after half a century — they remain on parole. Jewish groups and their media allies closely "monitor" the country for any signs of resurgent "neo-Nazism." Anti-Jewish incidents in Germany, such as a wave of desecrations of Jewish cemeteries in the early 1960s, are highlighted, especially in the United States, as further proof that the Germans just can't be trusted.

In fact, many West German neo-Nazi and anti-Jewish incidents were actually staged by agents of the former East Berlin Communist regime, as the records of former East German government agencies reveal.

For decades, the long-hidden files show, East Berlin agencies organized "right wing extremist" and anti-Jewish actions in the West German federal republic. Even more remarkable, the two German Communist officials most responsible for these anti-Jewish actions were themselves Jewish: Markus Wolf, son of Jewish-Communist writer Friedrich Wolf, was for 33 years chief of East Germany's Ministry for State Security, the secret police agency known as the "*Stasi*." He worked closely with Albert Norden, the chief of East Germany's propaganda machine and a member of the East Berlin Communist party Politburo. Norden was born in Upper Silesia, the son of a rabbi.

Details about how these Jewish Communist officials engineered "right wing" anti-Jewish incidents in western Germany are revealed by German-Jewish historian and university lecturer Dr. Michael Wolffsohn in his book *Die Deutschland-Akte* ("The Germany File"). He writes: "The strategic head of the staged anti-Semitic actions was Albert Norden, a rabbi's son. This is documented in the records of the [East Berlin] Politburo."

At Wolf's direction, *Stasi* bureau XX/4 launched its anti-Semitic campaign, code-named "Operation Forget Me Not," on May 3, 1961, to coincide with the trial in Jerusalem of wartime SS officer Adolf Eichmann. *Stasi* specialists produced anti-Jewish pamphlets that were seemingly printed and distributed in West Germany by "right wing extremists." One supposedly published by the German Reich Party (DRP) appealed for donations on behalf of Eichmann. Although the DRP emphatically denied responsibility for the publication, the media rejected these denials as lies. As a consequence, the DRP was discredited as a credible political factor.

Two high-ranking East German Communist officials of Jewish background — Markus Wolf and Albert Norden — staged phony neo-Nazi, anti-Semitic incidents in West Germany.

Another *Stasi* publication supposedly put out by the "Comrades of the Waffen SS" (and dated April 20, Hitler's birthday) declared: "International Jewry with its plutocracy spreads horror tales. Through the Eichmann trial the Jewish underworld seeks to besmirch our honor, which is our loyalty. This must stop." Stickers issued by the "Comrades of the Waffen SS" appeared in downtown Munich, setting off a flurry of alarmed newspaper headlines.

As part of another *Stasi* effort, this one code-named "Operation J," phony anti-Semitic hate letters were mailed to Jewish community centers and individual Jews throughout West Germany. One read: "Obviously you Jews have not yet grasped that you must disappear from Germany. Apparently it wasn't enough that we gassed six million of you." And: "Your extermination has only been interrupted. We know all of you." "We will avenge our comrade Eichmann. Germany awake!" Other *Stasi*-produced letters to German Jews read simply: "You Jewish pigs!"

"Operation J" *Stasi* agents also manufactured "protest letters," supposedly written by German Jews, that were mailed to prominent political and media figures. "Out of fear of the Nazis I must remain anonymous," declared the supposed writers of these unsigned letters.

Swastika Daubings

A wave of swastika daubings on buildings throughout West Germany in December 1959 and January 1960 was actually organized by the East German *Stasi* and its Soviet Russian counterpart, the KGB.

These incidents received intense media coverage around the world, touching off an international storm of anti-German propaganda and outraged cries about the supposed danger of "Neo-Nazism" in West Germany.

On this little-known chapter of history, the German-language Israeli daily paper *Israel Nachrichten* has reported:

> To serve its own purposes, the State Security [Ministry] infiltrated the right-wing scene in the [West German] Federal Republic. In December 1959 it gave the order to paint West German synagogues with swastikas. This created a scandal: Bonn was brought into disrepute. Two years later the Stasi generals hatched "Operation Forget Me Not." They manufactured anti-Jewish smear sheets for distribution in West Germany. Nothing was left to chance. Even thinking ahead to the panic-stricken Jewish reaction, they produced letters in which formerly persecuted persons announced their flight from West Germany. This *would* prove to the entire world that only the [East] German Democratic Republic had overcome fascism. Accordingly, Pankow [East Berlin] represented the democratic Germany, while Bonn represented a brown [fascist] monster.

Jewish cemetery desecration incidents — highlighted in newspapers and magazines around the world — served to discredit the West German Federal Republic, and to bolster the "progressive" and "anti-fascist" image of the East Berlin regime.

Stasi agents continued their work into the 1970s and 1980s, Bonn government officials confirmed in 1991, infiltrating West German "neo-Nazi" groups and staging "right wing attacks."

The head of the "Federal Office for Constitutional Protection," Eckert Werthebach, confirmed in April 1991 that East Berlin agents had helped organize "neo-Nazi" activities during the 1960s and 1970s. Several neo-Nazi activists, he confirmed, had actually been *Stasi* agents. This was a "perverse connection," he said, "but when it involved destabilizing the Federal Republic, any means were valid for the *Stasi*."

Sources

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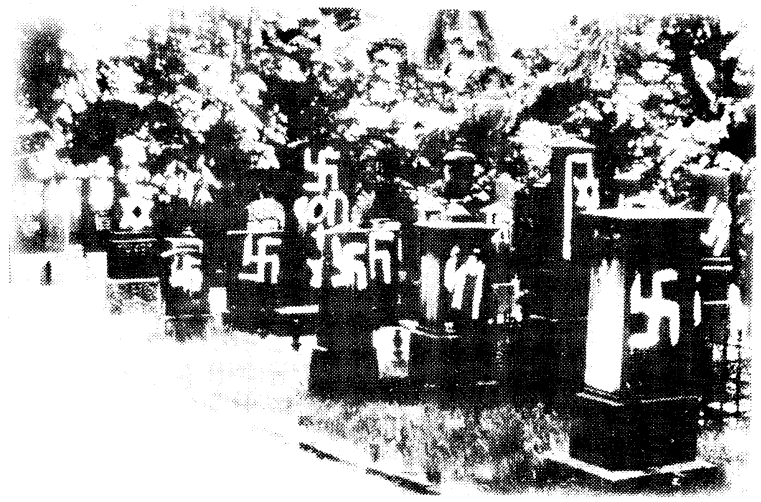

Gravestones in a Jewish cemetery in Mainz, western Germany, smeared with swastikas, SS runes and Stars of David. Many such highly-publicized incidents were engineered by East Berlin Communist agents. During the Third Reich era itself, such incidents were all but unthinkable, if only because most Germans would have regarded such daubings as disparaging of patriotic symbols. Most Jewish cemeteries in Germany survived the 12 years of the Third Reich intact.

CENSORED

"Holocaust Pressure Groups Shut Down Japan's *Marco Polo* Magazine," a 30-page IHR Special Report, is available from the Institute for a minimum donation of $20.

This important supplement ot the feature article in the March-April 1995 *Journal* includes a translation of Dr. Nishioka's headline-making *Marco Polo* article, facsimile copies of numerous reports from American and Japanese English-language newspapers on the *Marco Polo* furor, and more.

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"Life is worthwhile only when it is filled with great dedication."

— Leon Degrelle

The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!

By MARTIN H. GLYNN

(Former Governor of the State of N. Y.)

From across the sea six million men and women call to us for help, and eight hundred thousand little children cry for bread.

These children, these men and women are our fellow-members of the human family, with the same claim on life as we, the same susceptibility to the winter's cold, the same propensity to death before the fangs of hunger. Within them reside the illimitable possibilities for the advancement of the human race as naturally would reside in six million human beings. *We may not be their keepers but we ought to be their helpers.*

In the face of death, in the throes of starvation there is no place for mental distinctions of creed, no place for physical differentiations of race. In this catastrophe, when six million human beings are being whirled toward the grave by a cruel and relentless fate, only the most idealistic promptings of human nature should sway the heart and move the hand.

Six million men and women are dying from lack of the necessaries of life; eight hundred thousand children cry for bread. And this fate is upon them through no fault of their own, through no transgression of the laws of God or man; but through the awful tyranny of war and a bigoted lust for Jewish blood.

In this threatened holocaust of human life, forgotten are the niceties of philosophical distinction, forgotten are the differences of historical interpretation; and the determination to help the helpless to

WHITHER?

in all of us by the hand of God, and the man or woman who can, and will not, the 77th Division alone there were 14,000 of them, and in Argonne Forest this dist-

Half a century before the "Holocaust" term came into widespread use, and 15 years before the incessantly repeated "Six Million" figure of alleged wartime Jewish victims was ordained at Nuremberg, both were uncannily cited in an influential New York Jewish weekly. This was in the October 31, 1919, issue of *The American Hebrew*, probably the most influential English-language American Jewish periodical of its day. Ostensibly written by former New York state Governor Martin Glynn, this article appeared under the impudent and timeless headline: "The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!" "Six million human beings are being whirled toward the grave...six million men and women are dying," the Jewish weekly told readers. In "this threatened holocaust of human life," it went on, European Jews are innocent victims of "the awful tyranny of war and a bigoted lust for Jewish blood." (This article was provided by the Polish Historical Society of Stamford, Connecticut.)

Responsible Decisions

"... We must be responsible for our actions, which, by their wisdom or folly, may determine the rest of our lives. Our dreams may give expression, pleasant or painful, to our subconscious desires or fears. But in our waking hours, we must, if we are rational, make our decisions on the basis of the most objective and cold-blooded estimates we can make — estimates of the forces and tendencies of the world about us — estimates of the realities with which we must deal. Remembering always that nothing is likely to happen just because we think it's good, or unlikely to happen just because we think it's evil."

— Revilo P. Oliver

International Historians' Meeting Reflects 'Politically Correct' Academic Agenda

How a society views the past not only reflects its current prevailing values and outlook, but also profoundly influences the way its people will shape the future. Over the past 20-30 years, influential scholars and their political allies have succeeded in ever more firmly imposing egalitarian, liberal-democratic, "multicultural" and "one world" standards on academic life in the United States and western Europe.

Sharply at odds with both traditional Western scholarship and the deeply held views of the great majority of the American people, this "politically correct" worldview is now entrenched in the country's classrooms and textbooks. This is reflected, for example, in the "multicultural" and anti-Western stress on "race, ethnicity, gender, and class" issues by the Organization of American Historians, the leading association of scholars of American history. (See the report on the 1993 OAH conference in the July-August 1993 *Journal*, pp. 20-24.)

Now this PC agenda has been formally adopted by the leading international body of historians.

Restrictive 'Theme' Categories

A few months ago, scholars from around the world met in Montreal for the 18th International Congress of Historical Societies (ICHS). The Congress meets only once every five years, and this gathering — August 27-Sept. 3, 1995 — was only the second to take place outside Europe. Three articles about the ICHS and its new focus appeared in the November 1995 issue of *Perspectives*, the newsletter of the American Historical Association (AHA), the largest US historians' organization.

Congress organizers (the AHA newsletter reported), rather modestly "explained that their aim was the redress the 'antiquated' and often 'isolated' nature of some of the scholarly presentations in previous meetings."

In fact, the organizers were able to significantly redirect the Congress' "intellectual focus" — most notably by imposing a new framework for conference presentations. "Through extraordinary effort" (according to the AHA newsletter), they succeeded in requiring all Congress papers to be grouped into one of three "major theme" categories, formally designated as:

1. Nations, Peoples and State Forms (Ethnic Groups and Indigenous Peoples; Nation-States and Multicultural States; Changing Forms of Nationalism)

2. Women, Men, and Historical Change: Case Studies on the Impact of Gender History (The Role of Gender and Male-Female Relations in Major Historical Transformation — Political, Social, Religious)

3. Peoples in the Diaspora: Changing Sources, Forms, and Meanings (Greeks, Jews, Indians, Chinese, Portuguese, Irish, Armenians, etc.)

To ensure that Congress papers conformed with the new "focus" framework, the organizers had been "carefully recruiting presenters for the major theme sessions."

Major Feminist Role

A key Congress participant was Claire Moses, who is editor of *Feminist Studies* journal and head of the Woman's Studies Program at the University of Maryland. She served as "coresponsible" of the Congress' "Women, Men, and Historical Change" theme category, and provided a report on the Montreal meeting for the AHA newsletter.

During the past 20 years, Moses explained, there has been a virtual revolution in the history profession. At the ICHS meeting in 1975, she noted, "women were totally absent, both as subjects of historical inquiry and as participants on panels about other topics." Today the situation is drastically different. At the 1995 ICHS meeting, reported Moses, "women's and gender history was at the very center of attention — one of the three 'major themes' that was granted a full day for plenary-style panels."

This transformation didn't take place by accident. "Much quiet diplomacy," Moses noted, "preceded this year's congress and helped to ensure that women's and gender history would receive the recognition it deserves." Further reflecting the prominent role played by feminists at the Congress, the International Federation for Research in Women's History "organized an entire program that ran for a number of days."

This isn't to say that there wasn't controversy at the Montreal Congress. Disputes arose from "the multiple meanings of 'gender' and its positioning in women's politics," Moses reported, with some of the most heated discussions involving "arguments positioning 'gender history' against 'women's history'."

Startling Treatment of Communism

Not everyone is happy with the drift of the "new" ICHS. One dissatisfied attendee was Wilcomb Washburn, director of the American Studies Program at the Smithsonian Institution. Having attended six ICHS meetings over the past 30 years, he had looked forward eagerly to this Montreal

meeting.

Washburn was particularly curious about one issue:

> "What would be the attitude of historians from the two great centers of world power following the sudden collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and its satellite states, and the general discrediting of socialism around the world?"
>
> What I discovered startled me [Washburn reported]. The historians from the Soviet Union, of whom I had been extremely critical in my two previous essays, were open and forthcoming. The only voices raised in support of the Soviet historiographical traditions of the past came from Americans in the audience at several of the sessions, who claimed, for example, that Stalin had perverted the system and that Marxism-Leninism, despite 70 years of failure, really would work if properly implemented.

Washburn wanted to know "why were the epoch-making events of the 1980s and early 1990s not reflected in the program of the international congress." To his dismay he discovered that "the themes set by the controlling body seemed calculated to avoid any discussion of the collapse of the most powerful historical force of the 20th century."

When Washburn asked the ICHS president "why the themes matched so precisely the profession's currently fashionable concern with race, class and gender, and ignored the collapse of communism, he emphasized that the themes were broadly defined and that the specific shape of the sessions and content of the papers were the responsibility of the organizers of each session rather than of the ICHS."

'Oppressed Status'

The "diaspora" session was tightly organized by the two "coresponsibles": Natalie Zemon Davis, a prominent American feminist historian, and Israeli historian Yosef Kaplan. Some of those who attended the session, Washburn reports,

> complained that the category of diaspora was being expanded beyond all recognition by many migrant groups anxious to establish their oppressed status. Others complained that the mass migrations (or diasporas) of the English, French and Spanish were being ignored because of their presumed roles as oppressors rather than as oppressed.

But such scattered dissenting voices did little to dampen the euphoria of the Congress organizers.

Herbert Shapiro of the University of Cincinnati ridiculed the idea that the radical left poses any threat to American academic life, suggesting instead that the real threat comes from the radical right. Actually, America's history commissars have already imposed a measure of internal censorship.

In October 1992 the executive board of the Organization of American Historians formally condemned the Institute for Historical Review, and resolved to forbid any "advertisements or announcements" by the IHR in the *OAH Newsletter*. This singular act of censorship, which bans all IHR ads *regardless of content*, points up the double standard that prevails ever more obviously in American academic life. The *OAH Newsletter* welcomes, for example, advertisements for Marxist works issued by International Publishers — for many years the publishing arm of the Communist Party USA. (See the July-August 1993 *Journal*, pp. 23-24.)

'Victim Status'

The Montreal Congress reflects the currently fashionable "victimization" mania in which blacks, homosexuals, Jews, feminists and others vie for preferential "victim status." Behind this vogue is the notion that this coveted status confers a kind of nobility or moral stature on the members of the oppressed group. Furthermore, a hierarchy of victimization attributes the greatest measure of moral authority to those who have been most "victimized."

Completely excluded from the victimhood sweepstakes are European (white) men, who are routinely depicted as history's stock villains. While first place in the lineup of history's evil "oppressors" is reserved for the Germans of the Third Reich era, not far behind are Britishers, Frenchmen, Spaniards and (white) Americans.

While many outsiders may dismiss the Montreal historians' Congress as essentially irrelevant, and its ideological agenda as absurd or ludicrous, it is more accurately a battlefield in a protracted ideological and cultural war — an intellectual clash with the most profound social and political consequences, particularly for the United States and the Western world. As Congress organizer Claire Moses candidly acknowledges, "our scholarly work never stands above the fray of political struggles."

— *M. W.*

Deprived Generation

"The generation which has gained its historical knowledge and perspective since the late 1930s has been deprived, cheated and handicapped by the distortion and suppression of historical facts relative to world affairs."

— Harry Elmer Barnes

German Government Issues Statement on the IHR

Officials Respond to Communist Party Inquiry

Another sign of the growing international impact of the Institute for Historical Review and of historical revisionism is a recent official statement by Germany's Interior Ministry, issued in response to an inquiry by parliamentary deputies of the nation's main Communist political party.

In a three-page "inquiry" ("*kleine Anfrage*"), the *Bundestag* faction of the "Party of Democratic Socialism" (PDS) asked the federal government for detailed information about the IHR and its influence in Germany. (The PDS is the successor to the ruling Communist party of the former east "German Democratic Republic.") "Along with the 50th anniversary of the liberation from fascism," begins the jargon-laden PDS inquiry, "have come increased neo-fascist and conservative efforts either to deny entirely or to play down the crimes of Hitler fascism, or to reckon them against the so-called 'war crimes' of the Allies. The uniqueness of the Holocaust and the war guilt of Nazi Germany are being disputed."

Concerned that these "revisionist historical theses are no longer spread just by neo-fascists," the inquiry goes on to cite the writings of Professor Ernst Nolte of the Free University in Berlin, a world-renowned specialist of Third Reich history. "It is no accident that just at this time the prominent historian Ernst Nolte deals in his book *Streitpunkte* with the American 'Auschwitz deniers' associated with the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), such as Fred Leuchter, and attests to their scholarship."

Specifically cited is Nolte's lengthy interview in the Jan.-Feb. 1994 IHR *Journal*. (Also in this same issue is a review of Nolte's *Streitpunkte*.) "Nolte's positive expressions about American historical revisionism is the fruit of long-term preparatory work by the neo-fascists in reinterpreting history... Nolte provided these historical revisionists with a further breakthrough."

"One of the most important think tanks in this field," the Marxist inquiry continues, "is the Institute for Historical Review," which has "developed into an international center of historical revisionism, the denial of the crimes of Hitler fascism." The inquiry goes on to quote extensively from Deborah Lipstadt's polemical work, *Denying the Holocaust*. (See the critical reviews of Lipstadt's book in the Nov.-Dec. 1993 and Sept.-Oct. 1995 *Journal* issues.) Also specifically mentioned are several of the more prominent individuals associated with the IHR, including Dr. Arthur Butz, Prof. Robert Faurisson, Dr. Georg Franz-Willing, Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich, David Irving, Fred Leuchter, Dr. Austin App, and Otto-Ernst Remer.

Concluding the inquiry is a request for detailed information by the German federal authorities about the activities and impact of the IHR. Typical are these questions: "What does the federal government know about the translation and reprinting in Germany of articles from *The Journal of Historical Review*?," and, "How does the federal government evaluate the influence of the activities of the IHR over the years on European right-wing extremism and on conservatism?"

Germany's federal Interior Ministry responded with an official statement dated April 10, 1995 (*Drucksache* 13/1120). Here is the complete text:

> The "Institute of [sic] Historical Review" was founded in 1979 in Torrance, California. Since 1982 its director has been the American Thomas J. Marcellus. In 1988 it moved its office to Costa Mesa, California.
>
> German revisionists Wilhelm Stäglich, Udo Walendy, Thies Christophersen and Ernst Zündel have worked with the Institute as freelance collaborators. Other prominent collaborators have been the revisionists David Irving and the Frenchman Robert Faurisson.
>
> The IHR claims to dedicate itself to the goal of "research of the actual causes of war and the spreading of truth." In fact, in its publications it denies or whitewashes the National Socialist crimes, in particular the National Socialist mass murder of the European Jews. Among the publications of the IHR are *The Journal of Historical Review*, a magazine issued quarterly, and the monthly *IHR Newsletter*. Almost yearly since 1979 the Institute has organized in the United States an "International Revisionist Congress." The last gathering took place September 3-5, 1994 in Los Angeles. Among others, right-wing German extremists were invited to this "Twelfth International Revisionist Conference."
>
> Because it is headquartered in a foreign country, the federal government of course is not aware of the entire range of the IHR's activities. Accordingly, a comprehensive evaluation statement is not possible. Still, the federal government sees possibilities for influence by the IHR on German as well as European revisionism.

While it is not friendly, this rather brief statement is remarkably restrained. It does not characterize the IHR as a danger or threat. In essence, it ignores the Communist party's hostile rhetoric and

A Preliminary Evaluation

From the outset Graf and Mattogno assumed that they would probably not find anything of really sensational importance.

Any documents confirming gas chamber killings or an extermination program certainly would have long ago been triumphantly heralded. Similarly, any documents showing clearly that no prisoners were killed in gas chambers, or which disprove the existence of a wartime German extermination program, would probably have been removed or destroyed.

All the same, they did find documents that conflict with the orthodox extermination story. One refers specifically to a "delousing chamber for crematory II" ("*Entlausungskammer für ein Krematorium*") in Birkenau. This document apparently clarifies the real meaning of one or more of Pressac's so-called "criminal traces," as well as of the widely-cited letter of Jan. 29, 1943 that refers to a "gassing cellar" ("*Vergasungskeller*") in Birkenau crematory II. It is often claimed that this must be a reference to a homicidal gas chamber. (See A. Butz' "Some Thoughts on Pressac's Opus," in the May-June 1993 *Journal*, pp. 27-31, 35 [n. 23].) This long-suppressed German document, which was overlooked by Fleming and Pressac, suggests instead that this "gassing cellar" was installed to *save* life, by killing typhus-bearing lice.

Also found were documents showing the roster of sick and chronically sick people at Birkenau over extended periods. According to the extermination story, of course, all such persons were immediately put to death as unfit for work. Other documents confirm the strict rules that prohibited SS camp personnel from mistreating Auschwitz prisoners.

Additional documents unearthed by Graf and Mattogno establish that remarkably large numbers of prisoners were released from Auschwitz. (This is in addition to prisoners who were transferred to other camps.) During just a few days in June and July 1944 alone, 186 short-term prisoners were set free. (Over the entire period of the camp's existence, there must have been thousands.) Most of these were Poles who had been sentenced to "re-education by labor" at Birkenau for terms of four to ten weeks for breaking employment contracts. After serving their sentences, says Graf, these prisoners returned to their factories. Nothing has so far been published anywhere about these large-scale prisoner releases. As Graf notes, if many tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews were actually killed in Auschwitz in May-June 1944, as alleged, the released prisoners could easily have told the world about it.

Numerous valuable documents relating to the Auschwitz crematories were also found, says Mattogno, who is sorting out and evaluating them.

Incidentally, an enormous quantity of confiscated German documents dealing with other areas are also held in the Central State Special Archives. These include, for example, about 9,000 pages of records of the wartime Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. Such documents may shed new light on key aspects of Second World War history. Unfortunately, the future of these archival treasures is uncertain.

Not Found

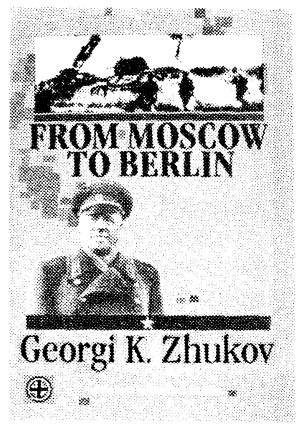
Graf and Mattogno searched in vain for Soviet wartime aerial reconnaissance photographs of the Auschwitz area, including research at the former Soviet military archives in Podolsk, east of Moscow. They similarly failed to turn up records detailing deliveries of coke to the Auschwitz crematories in 1944 — documents that would finally nail down the maximum number of corpses that could have been cremated in the facilities there. Perhaps these records are located in one of the ten or twelve other archives in Europe where scattered Auschwitz documents are stored.

As a result of these two 1995 research visits (which were financed by sympathetic friends), says Graf, "we now know not only what documents are in these two archives, but also what documents are *not* there. That's also important." Carlo Mattogno is working on a detailed study of the German camp crematories, to be published in 1996 in Italy, as well as on a specialized treatment of the "gas chambers," which he hopes to publish in 1997.

Georgi K. Zhukov

From Moscow to Berlin

Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles



The greatest Soviet commander talls how he directed the Red Army's bitter last-ditch defense of Moscow, master-minded the encirclement and defeat of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, smashed the last great German counteroffensive of Kursk-Orel, and led the climactic assault on Hitler's Berlin. Must reading for every student of military history. Hardcover, 304 pp., photos, maps, $12.95, plus $2.50 for shipping.

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Could Hitler Have Won?

A Thoughtful Look at the German-Soviet Clash Reassesses the Second World War

Hitler's Panzers East: World War II Reinterpreted, by Russell H.S. Stolfi. University of Oklahoma Press, 1991. Hardcover. 280 pages. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index.

Reviewed by Joseph Bishop

How close did Hitler come to winning World War II? What was the real turning point in the war, and why? In this pathbreaking revisionist study, Professor Stolfi provides some startling answers to these questions.

If Hitler had played his cards just a bit differently, contends the author — a professor of Modern European History at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California — he could have won the war. German forces came very close to defeating the Soviet Union in 1941. Because Britain alone posed no mortal threat to German power, the defeat of Soviet Russia would effectively have ended the war, resulting in German hegemony over all of Europe. The result would have been a drastic change in the course of world history.

When Americans think of the Second World War, it is understandably most often in terms of the United States role, such as in the D-Day invasion or the war in the Pacific against Japan. Often overlooked or improperly appreciated is the Russo-German conflict, even though it was on the eastern front that most of the fighting took place, and where the war was really decided. The war's greatest land battles were waged in the east, dwarfing those on other fronts. Three out of five German divisions were destroyed by Soviet forces. By the time American troops landed in France in the June 1944 D-Day invasion — less then a year before the end of the war — the outcome had already been determined.

Treacherous Surprise Attack?

According to the generally-accepted view of this chapter of history, Hitler's June 22, 1941, "Barbarossa" strike against the Soviet Union was a treacherous surprise attack against a peaceable and fearful neighbor. This view ("proven" at the Nuremberg Tribunal) holds that an insatiably imperialistic Hitler struck against Soviet Russia as part of his mad effort to "conquer the world."

Prof. Stolfi

The truth, Stolfi establishes, is quite different. A mass of evidence, including recently uncovered documents from Russian archives, shows instead that the massive Soviet forces encountered by the German invaders right on the western border areas were poised for their own imminent offensive. Writes Stolfi (p. 204):

> Hitler seems barely to have beaten Stalin to the punch ... Recently, published evidence and particularly effective arguments show that Stalin began a massive deployment of Soviet forces to the western frontier early in June 1941. The evidence supports a view that Stalin intended to use the forces concentrated in the west as quickly as possible — probably about mid-July 1941 — for a Soviet Barbarossa. Statements of Soviet prisoners also support a view that the Soviets intended an attack on Germany in 1941. The extraordinary deployment of the Soviet forces on the western frontier is best explained as an offensive deployment for an attack without full mobilization by extremely powerful forces massed there for that purpose.

Stolfi's view is consistent with the detailed revisionist study by Russian historian Victor Suvorov (Vladimir Rezun), *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War*, as well as research by several German historians.

Hitler's 'Greatest Blunder'?

Hitler's "many detractors," writes Stolfi (p. 207), often point to his decision to invade Soviet Russia as his greatest blunder. Stolfi emphatically disagrees

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Joseph Bishop studied history and German at a South African university. Currently employed in a professional field, he resides in the Pacific Northwest with his wife and three children. An occasional contributor to a variety of periodicals, this is his first contribution to the *Journal*.

(pp. 206, 208):

> The decision to attack the Soviet Union was the correct decision for Germany in July 1940, for whether or not Britain was defeated in the autumn of 1940, Russia would have to be attacked in the campaign season of 1941 ... Hitler made the correct decision at the right time to attack the Soviet Union as early as practicable in 1941. It was the most significant move in his political career. Making that decision in July 1940, he gave Germany a clear chance to win the Second World War in Europe.

As history is revised in accord with the facts, Hitler the insane aggressor becomes Hitler the defender of Germany and Europe, who carried out a preemptive strike against a real aggressor, Stalin, to save his homeland and the West from Soviet tyranny.

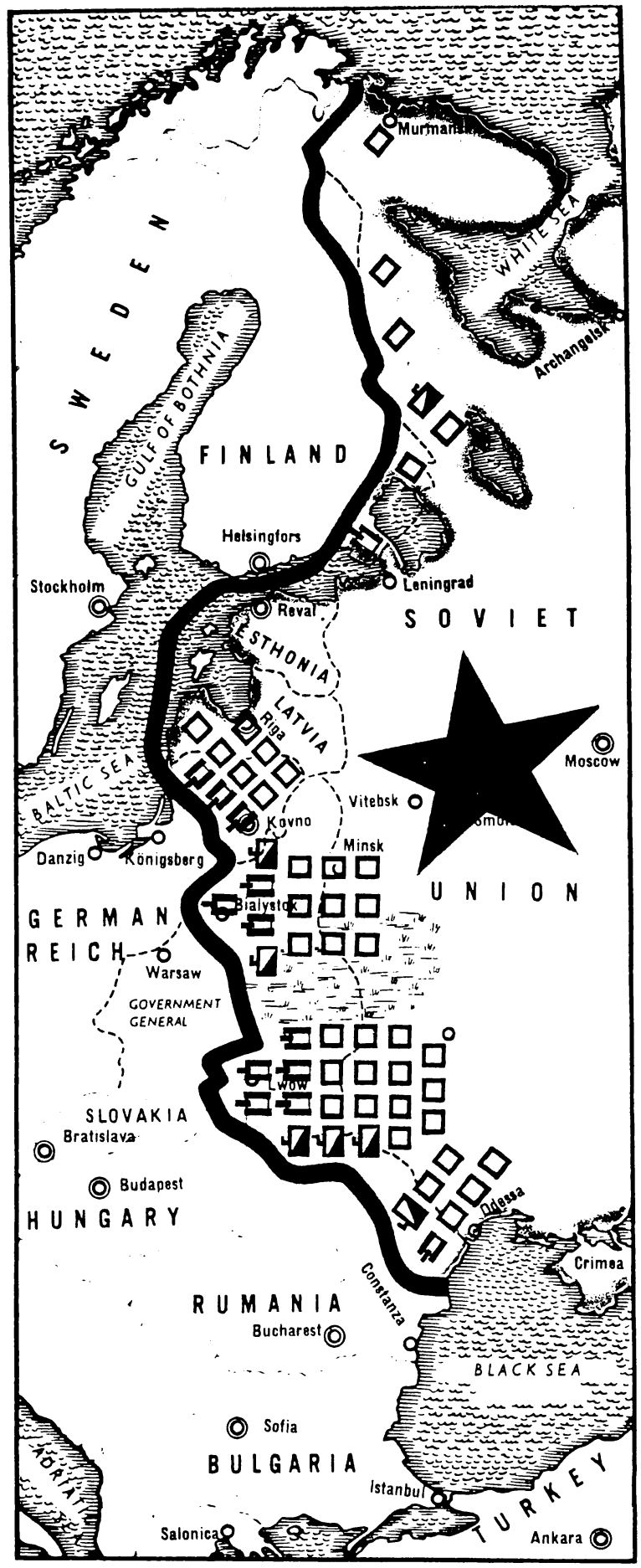
Catastrophic Miscalculation?

Other widely-accepted views hold that Hitler, in launching his attack against Russia, grossly underestimated Soviet military capabilities while at the same time overestimating his own, that exhausted German military forces suffered a logistical breakdown within months of the attack, and that road, terrain, and weather conditions precluded a German victory. Stolfi persuasively refutes such explanations as the assumptions of convenient historical hindsight ("it happened that way because it could not have happened any other way").

German planners, he argues, accurately anticipated both the military strength of their Soviet adversaries, as well as the adverse campaigning conditions. German forces were trained and prepared for precisely the campaign that unfolded, and consequently not only kept to their timetable objectives but in many cases exceeded them. Germany's panzer and motorized formations, along with her hard-marching infantry troops, rapidly traversed the primitive roads and terrain with no undue difficulties.

Within just a few weeks after launching "Barbarossa," German forces had succeeded in capturing or destroying eight of nine Soviet field armies, and had essentially shattered the vast Soviet forces facing "Army Group Center." By July 3, 1941 — just eleven days after launching the Barbarossa attack — the Soviets had lost 935,000 men (killed, wounded or captured), whereas Germans losses were just 54,892.

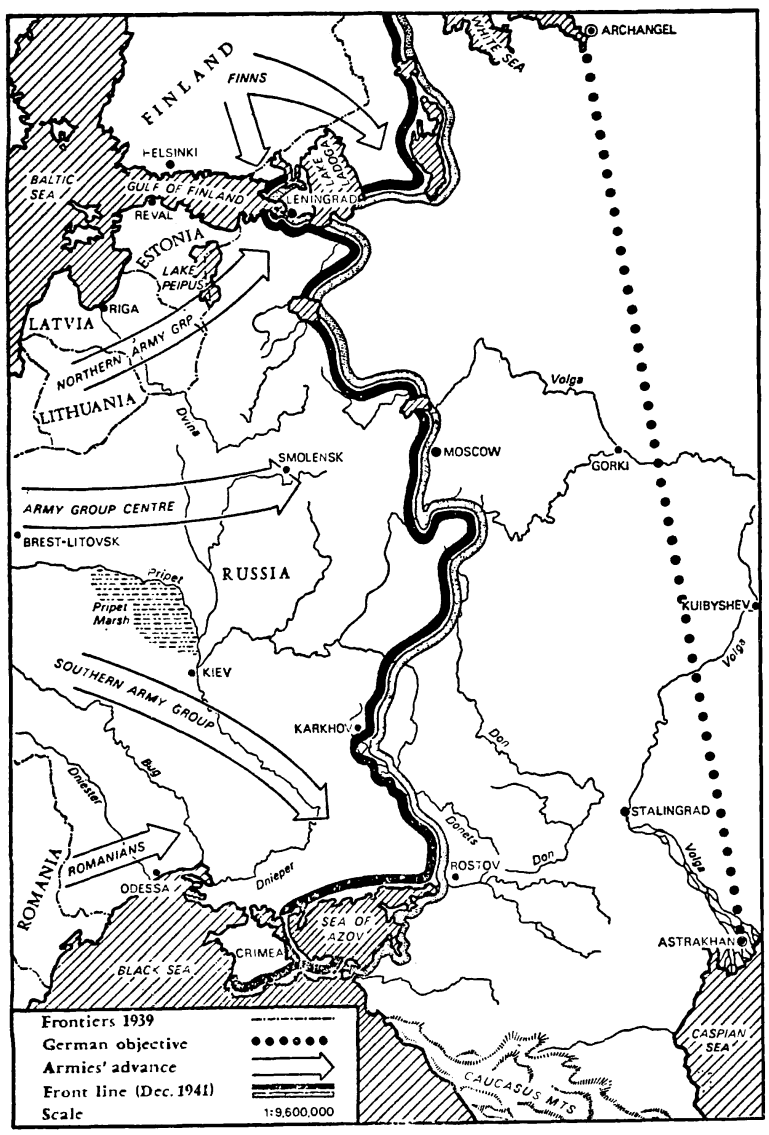
Germany's military formations and materiel were still relatively intact in mid-August, and her engineers were rapidly adapting the Soviet rail network to conform with the European gauge width. Meanwhile, Moscow's defenses were still chaotic and disorganized. Almost to a man Germany's officer corps and higher level military leaders were confident that they would soon capture Moscow in a



By mid-June 1941, Stalin had concentrated enormous Red Army forces on the western Soviet border, poised for a devastating attack against Europe. This diagram appeared in the English-language edition of the German wartime illustrated magazine *Signal*.

final advance, and win the war in Russia. Even many Russians shared this view. Extensive interrogations of captured Russian officers and troops revealed a widespread belief that the Germans would definitely take Moscow after one more great battle.

Logistically and psychologically, contends Stolfi, German forces were more than adequately poised for a final, successful drive against Moscow — which was the hub of the Soviet Union's road and rail communications system as well as by far the most important Soviet industrial center. Even taking into account the weather conditions, Stolfi convincingly posits that German forces could have reached their Moscow objective, and even beyond — before the onset of the rain and mud season in mid-to-late October.



On a 1900-mile front stretching from the Arctic Circle to the Black Sea, German and allied troops fought Soviet forces in the greatest clash of arms in history. As this map shows, German forces were brought to a halt just outside Moscow in December 1941. Hitler's objective was a line stretching from Archangel to Astrakhan.

A Fatal Decision

What went wrong? Stolfi points to Hitler's momentous decision in mid-August to divert German forces southward. Overruling objections from several of his generals, Hitler ordered Army Group Center to veer south to first strike into Ukraine and Crimea, smashing the remaining Soviet forces there and capturing major economic and strategic objectives, *before* resuming the drive on Moscow.

This move, Stolfi asserts, fatally delayed the German offensive and enabled the Soviet forces before Moscow to regroup and strengthen the capital's defenses. When the Germans resumed the advance against Moscow in early October, they achieved great initial victories, but were also forced to contend with the debilitating autumn rain and mud, as well as shorter daylight hours for campaigning. In early December the German offensive ground to a halt in the Moscow suburbs.

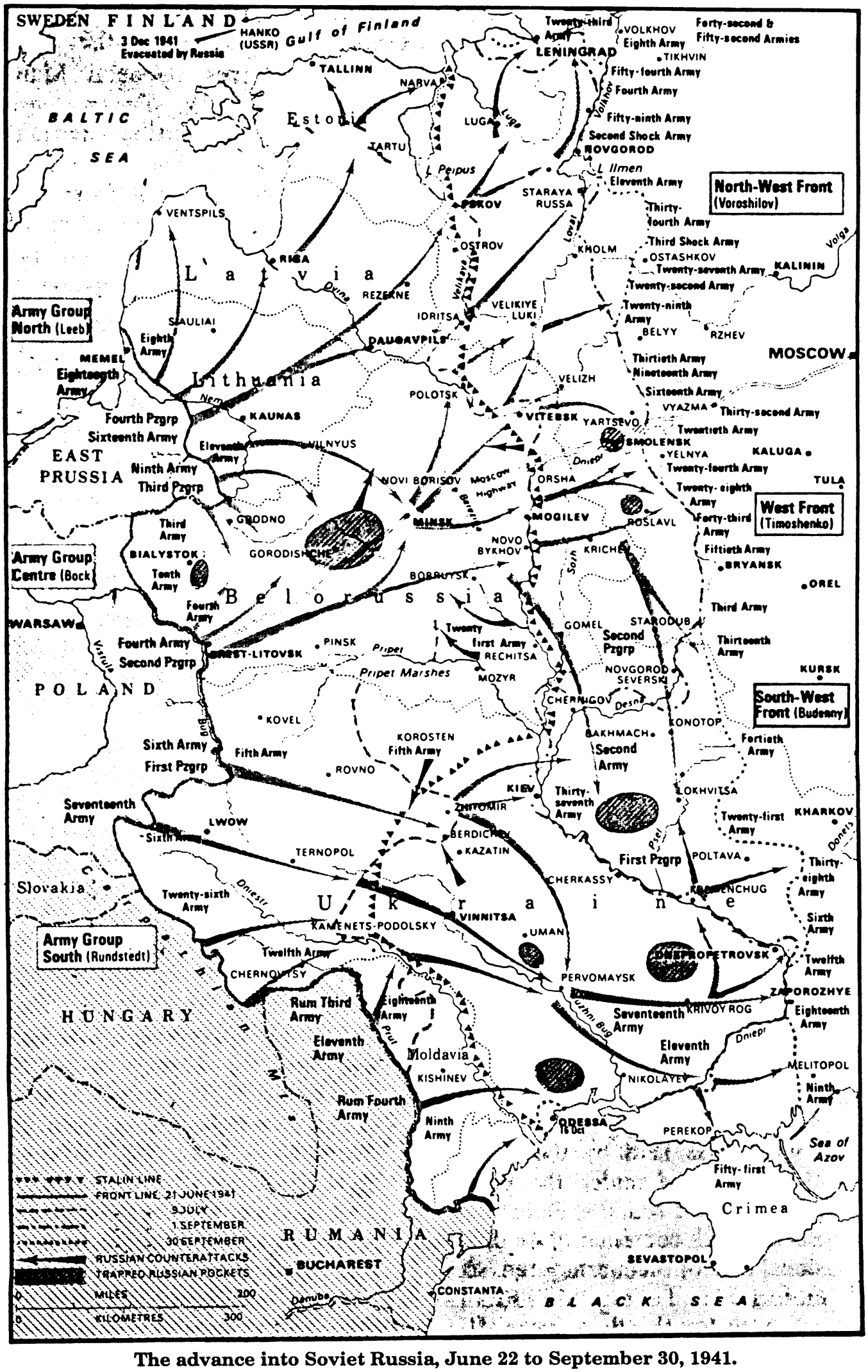
Hitler's decision in August 1941 to strike south before continuing the drive east, Stolfi believes, was the critically fatal decision of the war. This, and not the later, "anti-climactic" battles of Stalingrad, Alamein, or Kursk, was the war's real turning point. "...The German failure to seize Moscow in August 1941," he writes (p. 202), "was the turning point in the Russian campaign. After that, the Germans faced certain defeat in the Second World War, an outcome that altered fundamentally the course of events in this century."

As impressive as they are, Stolfi's arguments for this thesis are inconclusive. If Moscow had fallen, would Stalin and the Soviet leadership really have lost popular credibility and authority? Would the Soviet people and troops have become too demoralized to carry on, leading to general military collapse?

Because the nature of the Soviet system and its military was dramatically different than that of Germany's earlier adversaries, the loss of the capital may not have been as critical as Stolfi contends. Moscow's fall may not have rendered untenable the strategic position of the strong Soviet forces still fighting in Ukraine or the Leningrad region. A continued German drive eastward might have dangerously exposed the flanks of Army Group Center to crippling attacks from the still formidable Soviet forces in the north and south. Hitler himself believed that Moscow's capture would *not* have ended Soviet resistance, but would only have meant a continuation of the war further east or south.

Strategic Considerations

Because he did not believe that his generals understood Germany's immense economic and strategic requirements, or the critical economic and strategic importance of the eastern campaign, Hitler rejected their pleas to push on to Moscow in August 1941.



The advance into Soviet Russia, June 22 to September 30, 1941.

During a visit with some of his Eastern front troops early in the "Barbarossa" campaign, Hitler pauses to speak with a soldier in a back row. Unlike Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill, the German leader quite frequently visited his front-line troops.

In this southward drive German forces seized Ukraine, the Donetz basin, and the Crimea, destroying or capturing immense Soviet forces. Added to the earlier captures of Belarus (White Russia), the Baltic lands, and most of European Russia, these new gains denied to the Soviet opponent much of its huge population base as well as a large portion of its resources and industry. These gains deprived the Soviet colossus of a great deal of its ability to mobilize troops and materiel for war, while at the same time greatly strengthening Germany's economic base and war-making ability.

As it was, Germany's capture and occupation for several years of vast Soviet territories, with their enormous economic resources, did indeed enable her to resist the Soviet colossus for much longer than many expected. These victories also provided Germany with at least the possibility of victory. In *Hitler's War* (London: Focal Point, 1991; pp. 404-405), historian David Irving explains the German leader's reasoning:

> It was most urgent in his [Hitler's] view to deprive Stalin of his raw materials and arms industry. Besides, a rapid advance southward would encourage Iran to resist the Anglo-Russian invasion which he already knew was in the cards; in any case, he wanted the Crimea in German hands: it was from Crimean airfields that Russian bombers had recently attacked Romania ... The army high command continued stubbornly with its plans to attack Moscow. Only later was it realized that Hitler's strategy would have offered the better prospects ... "Today I still believe," Göring was to tell his captors, "that had Hitler's original plan of genius not been diluted like that, the eastern campaign would have been decided by early 1942 at the latest."

Other Imponderables

Not discussed in Stolfi's study are additional indeterminate factors, such as the arrival several weeks earlier than usual of the Russian winter of 1941-42, a winter that was possibly also the harshest in several decades. Further imponderables include the reaction of Britain and the United States to the fall of Moscow. We simply do not know whether the fall of the Soviet capital would have moved Britain finally to acknowledge German hegemony on the continent and bring her to the negotiating table, or induce the United States to discontinue military aid to Soviet Russia.

Nor does Stolfi deal with the impact of the massive and rapidly increasing American economic and military aid to the Soviet Union, or its possible effect on the Soviet ability to wage war if the Germans captured Moscow.

As it was, the deliveries of US military supplies already in 1941 may have given the Soviets a psychological and material boost sufficient to insure their survival in late 1941.

Historical 'What Ifs'

Stolfi convincingly demonstrates that the German forces had the capability to at least capture Moscow within this time frame. What will always remain unknown is whether the fall of that city would have automatically led to the collapse of the other fighting fronts in Russia and a German victory, or would merely have been the capture of another major Soviet city in a continuing war.

However fascinating, historical "what ifs" such as Stolfi's can be misleading. In contrast to his provocative thesis, consider this possible scenario: Hitler seizes Moscow in September 1941, but his victorious Army Group Center is threatened with encirclement by the vast remaining Soviet forces deployed in the north and especially the south, striking pincer-like at its flanks. To avoid a catastrophic encirclement, Hitler is forced to withdraw and relinquish Moscow — and a 1941 victory over the Soviet Union eludes him. Decades later, histori-

ans assail Hitler's decision to take Moscow directly, arguing that if only he had struck south first, destroying the large Soviet forces there, and seizing the economic wealth of that region, before striking against Moscow, he would have won the campaign and the war.

Seemingly endless columns of Soviet troops captured in the great military victories during the first months of Germany's "Barbarossa" offensive are marched to internment camps behind the lines.

'Siege Mentality'

Stolfi contends that Hitler made decisions in keeping with a "siege mentality" based on Germany's harrowing First World War experience of geographic encirclement and economic strangulation. Hitler was acutely conscious of the severe limits to his nation's natural resources and its disadvantageous geographical place in the world. He thus made military decisions with thoughtful regard for these paramount economic and territorial considerations. Hitler, writes Stolfi (p. 211), "was a popular dictator, extraordinarily concerned about his personal popularity and the potential strain on it from the economic rigors of war. He was an uncompromising idealist who saw Germany secure as a great power only by the acquisition of enough contiguous space to ensure economic autarky [self-sufficiency]."

In this regard Stolfi cites (p. 221) Hitler's "Operation Barbarossa" directive of December 18, 1940. "The final objective of the operation," Hitler ordered, "is to erect a barrier against Asiatic Russia on the general line Volga-Archangel [Arkhangelsk]," essentially "a line from which the Russian air force can no longer attack German territory." What these words show, comments Stolfi, "is Hitler's astoundingly conservative cast of mind, pivoting around a Germany-under-siege mentality."

While Hitler stated his intention "to crush Soviet Russia in a rapid campaign," and anticipated a quick Russian campaign that would be concluded by the late summer or fall of 1941, he also foresaw German rule clearly limited to the territory west of the Volga river, apparently accepting a residual Soviet regime to the east. Hitler envisioned a mighty, economically self-sufficient European "fortress," under Germany hegemony, that would be able permanently to withstand a siege by residual Soviet, British, or American forces.

As further evidence of this mentality, Stolfi cites (p. 222) Hitler's words at a high-level conference on November 29, 1941 — that is, at a moment when Moscow seemed ready to fall: "If we accomplish our European missions, our historical evolution can be successful. Then in the defense of our heritage, we will be able to take advantage of the triumph of our defense over the tank to defend ourselves against all attackers." To help insure a successful defense of this projected eastern barrier, at this meeting Hitler ordered a shift in production toward antitank weapons over tanks. Hitler's words at this conference, Stolfi comments (p. 222), "reveal an outlook one can characterize as concerned and cautious, representing siege thinking."

Stolfi rejects the conventional propaganda image of Hitler as a largely incompetent dictator driven by hysterical hate and limitless lust for conquest. Actually, the author shows, this "concerned and cautious" leader acted with intelligence and reason, giving thoughtful consideration to economic objectives and the capture of strategic areas to insure his nation's survival. It was the often cautious Hitler who had to restrain his generals, and not the reverse.

Sense of Urgency

The author contrasts this "siege thinking" with another aspect of Hitler's temperament — a remarkable sense of urgency. Stolfi stresses (pp. 205-206, 203-204):

> Hitler's political forcefulness and sense of timing to get things done quickly to reach his foreign policy goals were important elements in the remarkable string of foreign policy and war

growing evidence shows that much of what we've been told about the Holocaust is untrue or greatly exaggerated. We now know that numerous specific Holocaust claims — accusations that were once "proven" at Nuremberg and authoritatively propagated — are simply not true. That aside, we do agree on the role that the Holocaust story now plays in Western society, and that this is part of a larger, self-destructive pathology.
— The Editor

Education Essential

The Holocaust story defames not only Germans, but all people of Germanic heritage. More broadly, the Holocaust story is used to defame white Europeans and Christians. Precisely because the Holocaust story is the most venomous lie propagated continually around the world by an international cult, exposing it (and its many ramifications) is critically important. It is the Institute's most important work.

Gentiles must be reeducated to the beginning of written history. They must learn, for example, why rulers of so many different realms, in such diverse historical eras, resolved to disenfranchise (not exterminate) Jews, removing them from all positions of influence in political, cultural and economic life.

L. M.
Carmel, Calif.

Forgotten Victims

In "Who Bombs *Children*?" (July-August 1995 issue), Nicholas Strakon writes of the bombings in World War II and in Vietnam. But one must also remember the bombings in Iraq, and the many children who are still suffering in that country as a result of US policy.

Y.S.
Le Vesinet, France

Not Mentioned

The piece by Joseph Sobran in the July-August *Journal*, "The Holocaust as Excuse," was outstanding, but it contained at least one important error in the sentence, "How strange in the modern world, to ban opinion about a historic fact!" Alas, it is not just a matter of banning opinion. Opinion is one thing, but research, scientific research at that, is another matter, and that has been banned.

The fight against historical revisionism is not just a matter of "banning." It is also a matter of physical attacks on those who question Holocaust material. Sobran did not mention these.

Charles Weber
Tulsa, Okla.

Considerable Element

In the September-October *Journal*, Dr. Oluwatoyin, in reviewing the Lipstadt book, has a passage [p. 41] that could give the impression that it is an established fact that I claimed that "Jews have had ... control over the media after the war." I never made such a claim. It is obvious that the Jewish element in the media is considerable, but "control" is too strong a word. Should it be "domination"? "Significant influence"? I will leave the haggling to those who think it is important to settle the matter.

Arthur R. Butz
Evanston, Ill.

Reason and Ignorance

On a Compuserve historical forum, I used to great success the reference material on Leuchter and Pressac I picked up from your Web site. It was a bombshell on the opposition.

Maintaining the revisionist position in a debate is easy, I notice, because it's based on science, reason and a healthy attitude of skepticism. Being an engineer myself, I'm very much at home with that. What is depressing and virtually insurmountable, however, is the exterminationists" Khomeniite emotionalism: "Believe it or die." Reason does not overcome that.

I like [Austrian engineer Walter] Lüftl's citation of Schopenhauer in his report [Winter 1992-93 *Journal*], which makes the point that reason cannot overcome invincible ignorance.

[by Internet]
R. K.
Canada

Activism in Denmark

I have just been connected to Internet. Today I have been reading some of your IHR material on your Web site.

There is no problem receiving it here in Denmark. I have, as you may know, translated five IHR pamphlets into Danish, and distributed hundreds of copies. I have also read them on a small radio station broadcasting in the greater Copenhagen area. Altogether with my added commentaries I talked about revisionism for more than two hours in four lectures. Some of them were even repeated.

[by Internet]
K. O.
Denmark

A Great Favor

You are doing this nation a great favor by telling it how it is. I appreciate your easy-to-read facts and figures. Keep up the unending work. Hopefully the internet will not be censored, and ideas will continue to be freely expressed.

[by Internet]
M. H.
Salinas, Calif.

Congratulations

Congratulations on Martin's article about the Mafia and Weber's article about the Belsen camp in the May-June 1995 *Journal*. This is the best issue I've seen for a long time.

C.P.
Sart Les Spa, Belgium

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Shermer, just back from an inspection of the sites of the wartime concentration camps of Auschwitz, Majdanek, Mauthausen and Dachau, cites a "convergence of evidence" in his defense of the Holocaust story.

Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, delivers a powerful summary of the revisionist critique of the Holocaust story, and gives a devastating response to Shermer's arguments.

Shermer, editor-publisher of *Skeptic* magazine, makes one startling concession after another. He acknowledges that numerous Holocaust claims — once "proven" by eyewitnesses and courts — are obviously not true. Shermer concedes, for example, that an execution "gas chamber" at Majdanek — shown to thousands of trusting tourists yearly — is a fraud. (At Nuremberg the Allies "proved" that the Germans murdered *one and half million* people at this one camp.)

This two hour clash — at a special IHR meeting on July 22, 1995 — dramatically gives the lie to the often-repeated claim that the Holocaust story is "undebatable."

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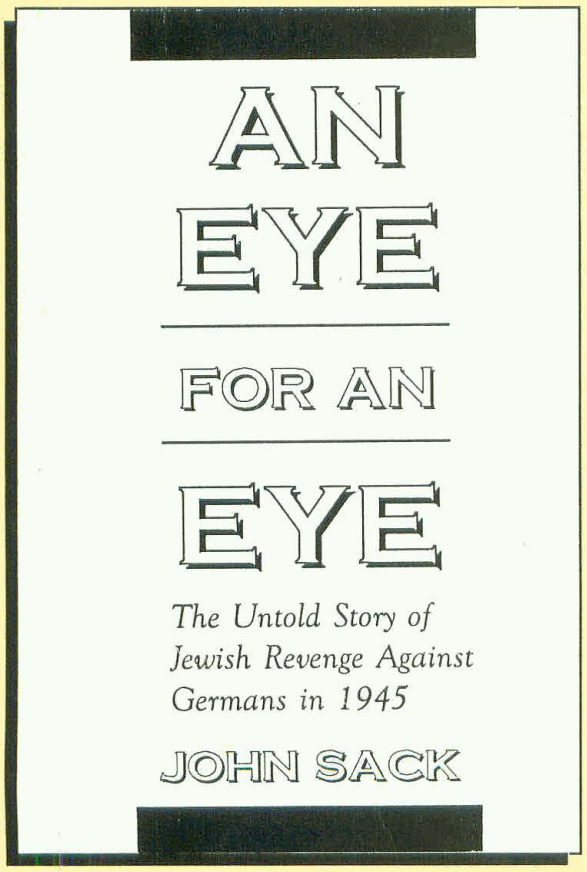
—ANTONY POLONSKY,
Professor of East European Jewish History,
Brandeis University

An Eye for an Eye: The Untold Story of Jewish Revenge Against Germans in 1945 is a riveting account of terrible but little-known events that followed the end of World War II.

In 1945 the Soviet Union, which occupied Poland and parts of Germany — a region inhabited by ten million German civilians — established its Office of State Security and deliberately recruited Jews to carry out its own trademark brand of de-Nazification. The Office's hirelings raided German homes, rounding up men, women, and children — 99 percent of them noncombatant, innocent civilians — and incarcerated them in cellars, prisons, and 1,255 concentration camps, where inmates subsisted on starvation rations, and where typhus ran rampant and torture was commonplace. In this brief period, between 60,000 and 80,000 Germans died while in the hands of the Office.



This book tells the story of how the Jewish victims of the Third Reich's policies turned around and inflicted equally terrible suffering on innocent Germans. Author John Sack focuses on people like Lola, a young woman who became commandant of a prison, determined to avenge the death of her family, and Shlomo, a commandant who bragged that "What the Germans couldn't do in five years at Auschwitz, I've done in five months at Schwientochlowitz."

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